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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1864.

NO. 31.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors. Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Corn Philosophy.

MESSES. EDITORS :- It is a very common precept

those among successful farmers who profess a dif-ferent faith, and act accordingly, so their corn gets one hoeing in the course of the season, and but one, and they claim that a second hoeing done at the time and in the manner it is usually done at the time and in the manner it is usually done, with cultivator and hoe, is a positive injury, which they attribute to the work of disturbing and cutting the numerous little roots lying nearest the surface, causing the corn, as they say, to "stand still" several days after it is hoed the "stand still" several days after it is hoed the of the tap root. A boy who helped, after lookvery not and dry weather, which is frequently the case. Now as it is commonly understood that there are certain conditions of the soil and growth

As we before said, there is no doubt that our insure the greatest benefits from hoeing, may there not be opposite conditions which it would and mangles many of the superficial roots, and by of plants which should be taken advantage of to mode of cultivation among the rows of corn cuts be worth while to understand and know better how to avoid, that farm labor, scarce as it is, may not done, the weeds in most of our land would

the columns of your excellent paper with something of the philosophy of the subject, as well as any hoeing, than on plowed land. We think the D. W. B.

moralise on the subject of hoeing Indian corn, the rows. Why not carry it out in the concrete, and other branches of its cultivation, but, after all, the actual truth, which should guide us in We make, therefore, cultivating and hoeing, a the business, can only be elicited by a series of choice of two evils. Hoeing corn to destroy the test experiments, instituted and carried on with weeds injures the crop some-allowing the weeds a view and purpose of ascertaining the best modes to grow and the soil to crust over, would injure of raising the greatest crops of corn at the least it more. cost. Such experiments have never, to our knowl- Moral-Hoe as little as will do to keep the edge, been fully and systematically tried. Hence weeds down and the soil mellow. we are all working in accordance with partial knowledge of facts. Some of us manage as our individual experience and observation dictate. Some of us as somebody else dictates, and some of College have elected Prof. Wm. H. Allen. (formus have no particular mode of management or erly President of Girard College) to the Presi-

the Pilgrims of the Old Colony used to do it, viz., Prof. A. is a fine scholar, and a man of high choose warm, sandy loam for the field-manure it character, but what his qualifications are for this vious winter, from the barn windows, spread and MAINE DEVONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. The Coloweek or ten days after "half-hilled," next "hill- took occasion to pay a compliment, just and well ed." Then, in August, the process was to cut merited, to one of our enterprising and intelligent the stalks, and most generally "hoe in rye," stock breeders, John F. Anderson, Esq., of South which was sown broad cast among the corn, and Windham. We are pleased to learn that the exscuffed in with the hand hoo. At the different cellent qualities of this gentleman's Devons are down the rows-a small boy riding the horse to of our neighboring province, who are exhibiting plow, and a "bigger boy" holding it. It was a commendable energy in improving their breeds of sort of routine business, and yet we raised good stock. crops. How much better corn we should have THE HORTICULTURIST. Peter B. Mead, Esq. modern mode of level surface hoeing, and using Horticulturist, and the work will hereafter be

That all plowing, cultivating and hoeing among esting. corn cuts and mangles the surface or horizontal Application for Burns and Scalds. The folroots, and therefore is some injury to it, is very lowing, communicated by Moses Greenough, easily demonstrated. The first hoeing, or "weed- "turns up" from the bottom of our draw, where ing," if done soon after the corn is up, does not it has too long remained: do this to any extent, because the roots have not "Mix thoroughly together equal parts of the then stretched very far from the stalk, but every white of eggs and linseed or sweet oil. Apply to the parts affected linen cloths saturated with later operation of the kind does, and the more so this mixture, and change them as often as they in proportion to the size of the corn operated become hot and uncomfortable. This application upon. Step into your corn field at this time of is only to be used in scalds and burns where the the year and make a careful examination of the roots there. You will find, perhaps, the parent kernel still adhering to the roots. You will see that it first put out two sprouts from its points ice. Continue these applications till the burning and inflammation is removed. or "chit." One of them, the tap root, extended and inflammation is removed. Then apply an downwards, putting out a great number of fibrous roots from its sides, as it plunged deeper and deeper. The other sprout stretches upward and scales must always be kept excluded from the resembles a short white cord, until it comes near the surface of the ground, when it abruntly the surface of the ground, when it abruptly bulges out larger, and from its circumference pushes out a number of horizontal roots like radii, or spokes to a wheel, or, perhaps, more A judicious and careful manner of awarding like the stay ropes to a canvas tent. These last premiums at our agricultural exhibitions, is a named roots not only convey nourishment into thing of considerable importance, and something upright position, bracing and upholding it on fluence in properly developing the resources of a every side. You will also find that when the main county, but if not judiciously regulated, will be stalk is only about eight or ten inches high, many a means of consuming the funds of a society and of these horizontal roots are nearly or quite a foot return no permanent good. We care not what without cutting, breaking or mangling them, and may draw a crowd, and therefore add to the finan-

under such treatment is not in consequence of do, ing it, but in spite of it. Indian corn is what ample in thorough drainage, or the permanent Botanists call an "endogenous" plant—that is, improvement of pasture and mowing lands. It it grows from within outward, and not the reverse of this, as a tree does. The fountain of life miums are awarded for certain crops or improvewithin, is constantly repairing any damage done ments-that is, premiums which are no induceto the frame work without, and will push out ment for a farmer to raise the specified crop, or more roots to make good the loss of those you undertake the improvement for which the predestroy. It must, and will have roots near the surface of the ground. Hence, if you should cided upon the trustees of a society should be follow the old fashioned mode of hilling up corn, liberal, and such as will offer an inducement to and make a pretty high mound around it, you competitors. Again, it may be well to award you would find it, soon after, putting out an up- premiums for the best crops grown at least exper tier of those radii, as if to brace it still pense, or special improvements carried out at stronger. Now, does it not look reasonable that least cost. if no damage be done to the roots, this expenditure of vital energy would be spared, and its highly commended or recommended to all sociewhole activity be employed in increasing and maturing the plant, and therefore a greater crop for the discipline of oxen, steers and colts, or for produced? If yea—then cultivating, hoeing, &c., is so far an injury, and this brings us to this conclusion, viz., that if there were no weeds to labor themselves. This plan would at least stimtrouble us, and we could keep the soil from bak- ulate them to be careful, self-depending and ing or becoming too compact, the very best mode of raising Indian corn would be, after plowing and putting the land in good tilth, to plant the corn a suitable distance spart, cover the land all ering their premium lists.

over with a thin mulching of good, old, well rotted manure, and let it alone until harvest.

We were led to this belief several years ago, by watching the growth and development of some corn that came up from seed dropped accidentally on the bed of an old compost heap. The heap had been all carted away except an inch or two over the surface of the ground. Very few weeds sprang up, and the corn had it all its own way unmolested. No hoeing or any disturbance of MESSES. Editors:—It is a very common precept among good farmers, that we cannot hoe too much, especially at this season; yet there are ed. All the ears were large and well filled out

We have now forgotten to what length the horisecond time. Others think a second hoeing is ing at all with evident curiosity, relieved his surinjurious only when it is followed by a spell of very hot and dry weather, which is frequently the prise by exclaiming "By George, I didn't think

be the better economized.

At any rate, if farmers shall be favored through past, raised better corn on burnt land without do a worse injury. Some of us have in times more of clear and practical information they may gain something as a standard for future practice, and be benefitted in their crops, and the greater confidence in which they shall labor. face roots being undisturbed by the hoe.

Our corn philosophy, therefore, in the abstract, We can philosophise and theorise, and even leads us to discard hoeing and cultivating among

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural dency of that institution, filling the vacancy oc-We were taught, when a boy, to raise corn as casioned by the lamented death of Dr. Evan Pugh. nure thrown, during the pre- new position remains to be seen.

plowed under. Plant four kernels in a hill, hav- nial (St. John) Farmer, of a recent date, noticing the hills just four feet apart each way. It ing the fine herd of stock belonging to John T. was then, as soon as fairly up, "wed out"-a Smith, Esq., of Bellevue Farm, near St. John, times of hoeing a small plow was run up and known and esteemed among the leading farmers

raised on the same land had we pursued the more has retired from the editorial management of the the modern cultivator, we cannot tell. It was published and conducted by Geo. E. & F. W. probably not the best nor the worst mode. Let Woodward, 37 Park Row, N. Y. Mr. Mead is a us now give, as our correspondent says, "some- graceful and entertaining writer, and has edited thing of the philosophy of the subject," as far as the work with great ability. The July number the light of nature (we have no revelation on the gives evidence that it will still be conducted with spirit and energy, and made useful and inter-

Awarding Premiums at Fairs. the basis of the stalk, but also support it in an that if well considered, will have a decided inlong. You cannot, therefore, run a plow or cul- the managers of certain societies may say, but we tivator, or hoc very near the sides of this corn, affirm it to be an injudicious plan, although it it has never yet been thought to be compatible cial department of the society-to award a very with the laws of vegetable physiology, or con- large premium for the fastest trotting horse, or ducive to the health of plants to do such mischief the best example of horseback riding for ladies, (although in their proper places they are both That corn will live and give a pretty good crop legitimate and deserve encouragement) and a very

Report of the Depar't of Agriculture.

The bi-monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for May and June, has been received, and is an improvement upon the two preceding and is an improvement upon the two preceding ones, inasmuch as it discards theories and opinions, and deals with facts, thus returning to the original plan of the Department in publishing these reports. The Commissioner should receive the thanks of the agricultural community for the good sense exhibited in the preparation of this number, and also carry out in future issues as near-comfortable bed, in which I agreedly deposited number, and also carry out in future issues, as near-ly as possible, the same general plan. By so do-myself and slept a sleep which only a weary In the same of the same time be delivered in the same time be delivered from such stuff as has been forced upon us in recent numbers of this bi-monthly. But why not have these reports once a month? To not see a report upon the crop prospects and weather in of the Lanes for their apparent inhospitality. Indeed, on mature consideration, I o good reason to the contrary.

"Pro Bono Publico."

of the Department, and we hope farmers will im- of it. prove the opportunity offered them to communicate with the Department for the mutual improve-

"Be it enacted, &c. That all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever rigin, addressed to the Chiefs of the several Exthe writer.
Approved June 1, 1864."

For the Maine Farmer. Rambles in the Pacific States--No. 5. IN-HOSPITABLE HOSPITALITY.

Communications.

wilderment, the darkness of the night, and the difficulty of finding my way to Roseburg. But I pleaded in vain—he was inexorable. I then asked him for a drink of water, and, strange to say, he did not refuse me. When he went to get it a boy came to the door, and I enquired of him whose house this was. He replied "Mr. Lane"s." "General Lane's?" I asked. "Yes, sir." The recent action of the State Legislature in regard to the establishment of an agricultural upon his hospitality, but took my departure. He, however, kindly directed me to the residence of his brother, Jos. Lane, Jr., who, he thought, would entertain me. Following his directions I groped my way beside a fence, through mud and water for a considerable distance, when I came to a cross fence, which I got over, and supposed that I had at last found the road, But I saw no house nor light, and could do no better than to keep on my uncertain course. After going for-ward for an hour I arrived at the end of the supposed road, and found myself in a thicket of chapparel. I then endeavored to retrace my teps, having for my guide the light from the vindow of General Lane's, which I had constant-y kept in view. My strength was now failing

had made up my mind that the wet ground must be my testing place, I saw through the thick darkness the walls of a building. Uncertain "Halloo," and was quickly answered by a voice from within, "What do you want?" "I want to stop with you for the night." "You can't stop." "But I must stop, I can go no further." "Where are you?" "I don't know." "Are you in the road, or out of it?" "I cannot tell you. I have been wandering about for several hours, and have lost my way." "Why don't you come to the house?" "I can't come, there is a picket force between me and the house."

picket fence between me and the house."
Well, follow the fence along till you come to a
ate, which will let you into the road." I did directed, opened the gate, took one step, and langed knee deep into a mud hole. I floundered

ng we shall have facts and data that will be time.

Mrs. Lane was up early the next morning, have

May, until the middle of July, seems too much like "stage coach" times. They were published am rather inclined to think they had some reaso like "stage coach" times. They were published an interest included to the circumstances under once a month last year, why not this? We see which I called on them. I traveled on foot and which I called on them. I traveled on foot and carried a pack; I was bespattered with mud; my countenance probably showed a haggard and way worn appearance; in short, I was such a sorry looking object, such a muddy mudsill, that We call attention to the following extract from the law relating to the franking privilege, recently passed by Congress. By this it will be seen that no pre-payment of postage is required in addressthe Commissioner of Agriculture or his chief clerk. This will greatly facilitate the usefulness of the Department and the state of the

Agricultural Education.

When the well-to-do and well-meaning farmer looks around upon his healthful and happy famicutive Departments of the Government, or to ly with a view of settling the prospects and aduch principal officers of each Executive Department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or soon to become active participants in the battle of one duly authorized by the Postmaster General to life, it is not unfrequently the case that he reafrank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being indorsed "Official Business," or with the name of place in some prominent mercantile establishment, where an opportunity will be afforded for acquir-ing all the training essential to this pursuit. E1ward exhibits a taste for learning, and shall have the benefit of a college education. James is in ventive; he shall be placed at a scientific school David, the best beloved, whose strong arm and stout heart were intended by nature for a tiller of the farm, as did his father and grandfather be fore him. Thus their various courses are detated MESSRS. EDITORS .- We often hear loud praises and marked out, and while the others are sent to MESSES. EDITORS.—We often hear loud praises bestowed on the hospitality of the people of the Southern and Western States, and doubtless very justly. The virtue of hospitality is probably exercised by them in as great a degree as by the Eastern people in similar circumstances. In my wanderings I have been made the recipient of many hospitable kindnesses, and I have also met with some exceedingly churlish treatment from persons originally from the Southern States. Here is an instance.

On returning from the Columbia river across the State of Oregon, in February, 1861, I arrived one evening, after a very fatiguing day's walk through deep mud, at the little village of Winchester, where I intended to pass the night. But, unfortunately, nearly all the houses and stores that composed the village were untenanted, and there was no one to take me in. The town of Roseburg was six miles distant, and to wallow so far through the mud in my then exhausted condition seemed impossible; but I had no alternative. The ferryman, who had just set me over the North Umpqua river, directed me across some hills in order to avoid a portion of the deepest mud, and I went on. Darkness soon came on and I became howildered and lost my way. As I

hills in order to avoid a portion of the deepest mud, and I went on. Darkness soon came on and I became bewildered and lost my way. As I wandered about, not knowing whither, I saw a light glimmering from a distant window. I approached it, knocked at the door of the house, and inquired the way. I was several miles from Roseburg, and feeling utterly unable to reach there in the darkness, I asked the gentleman who came to the door, but who did not invite me to enter, for lodgings for the night. He answered me with the most chilling politeness, regretting that circumstances would not permithim to grant my request. I pleaded my exhaustion, my bewilderment, the darkness of the night, and the difficulty of finding my way to Roseburg. But I

General Lane's?" I asked. "Yes, sir." The contleman to whom I applied for lodgings was General Lane's son. I made no further attacks of the setablishment of an agricultural college in Massachusetts, is a step forward in the right direction, as indicative of of the good time coming, for the thorough educational training of our farmers. Already have the people of New York begun to appreciate the importance of such an institution, and other States are awaking to a realization of it also. Let the good work go on, and we shall have, in future, a class of far earnest in their efforts to "improve the soil and the mind," for without a proper attention to one, there can be no successful cultivation of the other.—P. IN Mass. Plowman.

Pruning Blackberries.

Persons having cultivated the New Rochelle blackberry, are possessed of sufficient knowledge to understand the fact that the longer they allow me last, and I sat down to rest. I soon became very drowsy, and had nearly fallen asleep, when it suddenly occurred to me that I was in danger of perishing if I slept there. So I aroused myself and continued my wanderings, hoping to find a house or meet some person, but resolving at all hazards to avoid the house of General Lane. Fortune favored me at last, and when, feeling that my strength could last but little longer. more tearing foods, and generally to result in ground must author of "Ten Acres Enough," recommends and the thick Uncertain called out the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back the canes to from the practice of cutting back th whether it was occupied or not I called out three to three and a half feet. They then re'Halloo,' and was quickly answered by a voice quire no staking—a very great saving in time and rom within, "What do you want?" "I want or represeration of the practice of cutting back the cancer to how three to the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of the practice of cutting back the cancer to how the practice of the pra expense—as we saw not a single support in six acres of the blackberry, which stood resolutely upon their own "pins," and promised an im-mense yield. In the whole six acres, too, it will do no harm to remark, and for the cultivators to bear in mind, we did not see weeds enough to fill the grip of a hand !- Germantown Telegraph.

To Preserve the Color of Stuffs in Washing.

dunged knee deep into a mud hole. I floundered readers of your paper, to contribute toward the hrough and arrived in front of the house, when Housekepers' column, I herewith send you an explanged knee deep into a mud hole. Housekepers' column, I herewith send you an extended through and arrived in front of the house, when I first came in sight of the man with whom I was talking, who stood with a light in the door. I asked, "How far is it to Roseburg?" "Two miles." "I cannot get there to night, and you must keep me." "I can't do it; my wife is sick in bed and must not be disturbed." "But there is no necessity for disturbing your wife. I do not want to eat. Give me a blanket and let me lie upon your floor, and I will ask no more of you." "It's no use, I can't do it." "Well, then, can you tell me where Joe Lane Jr., lives?" "Wey, this is the house." "Are you the man?" "Yes." "I saw your brother some hours since. He refused to keep me, but said you would take me in. If you still deny me I will lie down by your door, for I can go no further."

Joe now began to relent. A feeling of comparation seemed to have taken possession of him; water.

Agriculture of the Ancients.

The Rev. George Wilkins recently delivered a

"Egypt, China and Japan, both in ancient and modern times, had population in proportion to the extents of those countries greater than the more modern nations of Europe possess at the present time, and yet all were supported by the produce of these countries alone, without impor-tations from foreign lands; and the same, I believe, may be said of Persia, Palestine, Greece, and nearly so of Rome; and the accounts we have lately received of the modern husbandry of China and Japan show clearly that with all our superior chemical and mechanical science, those ountries are much before us in the art of tillage,

seeding, and in the knowledge of what are the real pabula of plants.

Nay, further, the extracting the volatile alkali, the food of plants, from the urine of cattle, was known to the priests of the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, according to Pliny, 3600 years back, and the alkali obtained the name of ammonia from

the place at which it was made—the name it has retained to the present day. It is quite clear to me that all those ancient nations understood and practiced the essentials of husbandry, namely—tillage, seeding, and the pabula to be given to plants—and better than our modern husbandmen do, and the reason is clear—because studied and practiced by the wisest and chiefest of the philosophers of those times. Thus, in Palestine, Elisha was plowing in his field with twelve yoke of oxen, and all before him, and himself with the twelfth, when the prophet Elijah passed by him, and cast his mantle upon him.

it to Socrates, the most celebrated man of his it to Socrates, the most celebrated man of his thickness of well ripened currants, (the riper the country; and the work he wrote on agriculture better) and pour in molasses till the currants will nestic affairs of all kinds has been to me

And all the really useful knowledge on agriculture we have has been obtained from the books of the ancients, though not directly, but through the writings of Tusser and Tull, and a few others, who were fine classical scholars, likewise have who were fine classical scholars, likewise have left indisputable evidences that they may probtry has possessed—that they knew more about the qualities of soil, and how to cultivate them than the most skillful of our modern farmers

While there may be, and doubtless is, a con siderable basis of truth in such statements as the foregoing, we are inclined to think them often very greatly overdrawn—especially in the writings of gentlemen who are far better qualified to criticise and interpret the classics, than they are to judge of, or perhaps to appreciate the real ers. it behaves all to watch the indications of

The value of aftermath, or, as it is commonly denominated, second crop, as a feed for cattle, is a question upon which there is no small discrepancy of opinion among practical men. So far as my own experience extends, I am inclined to regard it as possessing no inconsiderable degree of value, although I am far from considering it equal to the first cutting. The correctness of this conclusion might, I think, be easily and conclusively proved, but it is not my object at present to discuss the relative worth of the two, but simply to indicate a few points necessary to be served in curing and preparing it for domestic use. All aftermath—no matter at what stage of maturity it may be cut—possesses a degree of succulence which renders the curing process always one of greater or less difficulty. This difficulty is also somewhat augumented by the unfavorable state of the atmosphere, which renders frequent turnings indispensable, and the diminished warmth of the sun, which begins to be sensibly felt about the time on which aftermath is fit to mow. These difficulties combined oppose a serious obstacle, and are often the cause of serious losses, especial—the content of the sun are so fortunate as the hat is needed during the daw sweetens the hay, and renders it so palatable to the beast of burden. Grass should be cut as early as it is fit for the seythe. If cut early, the chances of getting it well taken care of and out of the way of rain, are much better than if delayed till the latter part of the month.

Stir the Soil. Corn and potatoes should receive attention this month. The ground should be kept light by frequent hoeing. Stirring the ground often in dry weather, will frequently prevent the destruction of crops, during a drouth. Frequent heeing changes the soil about the roots of plants, and gives it an opportunity to extract a large amount of nourishments for the plants from the early morning dew.

Strawberry vines gave promise of an abundant crop, but as the old adage has it "All signs fail in dry times," we find it

the time on which aftermath is fit to mow. These difficulties combined oppose a serious obstacle, and are often the cause of serious losses, especially to such as are unacquainted with the business, or who prefer the old system to the new.

I will here detail the process I have usually pursued, and give the result. When the grass is thick set, I select a bright day, and commence cutting. The grass cut on the first day, is permitted to remain in the swarth till the following day, when as soon as the dew is fairly off, it is carefully turned with the fork, but not spread. If the weather is sufficiently warm the first day, the turning is performed in the afternoon before If the weather is sufficiently warm the first day, the turning is performed in the afternoon before the dew falls, and the swaths are formed into cocks in the afternoon of the second. This is done mostly with the fork, the rake being used only to gather up the scatterings, and give to the cocks a compactness and symmetry to secure their stability and protect them from rain. A quart of salt is allowed to each cock, the mineral being sprinkled on by hand as the grass is thrown up by forkfulls, and in this condition the crop is permitted to remain till cured. With a clear atmosmitted to remain till cured. With a clear atmosmits. nitted to remain till cured. With a cle mitted to remain till cured. With a clear atmosphere and a warm sun, three or four days will be sufficient to complete the process without opening, and the hay will be as perfectly made as hay is ordinarily in the best and most favorable summer weather. On removing it to the barn, I usually apply one peck of salt to the ton—somethink we that keep one or two cows, the same think we that keep one or two cows, the same think we that keep one or two cows, the same think we that keep one or two cows, the same summer weather. On removing it to the barn, I usually apply one peck of salt to the ton—sometimes in its natural state, and sometimes in solu-

Farm Buildings---More System Wanted.

Permit me to say that I am surprised that so little attention is paid to saving labor in the planning of most of the barns of the country. It is a subject I have paid much attention to, and have planned many. But no two men agree as to what they want in, or of a barn, and therefore in planning a barn a man must determine what he wants and then the plan can be made to suit. Three-fourths of all the barns can be made to suit the purse of the owner, and he makes shelter to suit the dollars he can spare without much regard to plan.

I is spretty well, and we churn it once a week, always. The cream is very thick, the butter comes in about twenty minutes, and we call it sewet and nice; the average amount is five pounds a week. We salt it with our hands, then let it stand twenty-four hours, and work it over with our hands, let it cool and press it through a mould into nice little yellow cakes, just large enough for the butter plate, with a well-defined strawberry-leaf upon them. You see our method is simple and plain. Now the question is, do others make butter as we do?

The best well, and we churn it once a week, always. Permit me to say that I am surprised that so

buildings, house yards, garden, stable lots, and fields, should be planned first, and if your head buildings, house yards, garden, stable lots, and fields, should be planned first, and if your head will not convey the plan, put it down on paper, and then work up to it as your purse will permit, and when you are done you will be satisfied, and much money, time, and labor will have been saved.

The house and barn site should be the first thing to settle or select, in opening a new farm, and every other part of your plan made to suit. Then you should settle how large a barn your purse will stand, (or how large you intend to work up to,) which should aim to suit, first, the size of your farm; second, the kind or kinds of stock you intend to carry on. This every man must settle for himself. Then the first use of a barn is shelter, and the first idea should be to suit your plan to your particular kind of farming, bearing in mind all the time the saving of labor, both in filling and emptying, and in using the barn and stables, and then plan your stable lots in the same way in order to save labor in bandling your stock, and bear in mind to keep each kind of stock by itself, so far as possible.—Prairie Farmer.

Insects on House-Plants---Making Pies.

I have kept a number of house plants, three lecture to the students of the Royal Agricultural College, England, from which the following is an guard against them as I had done the two precedents. winters, and never saw an insect ing winters. I am a firm beleiver in the saving. "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and will give, for the benefit of your readers next winter, my "modus operandi." My plants always show when washing day comes, for immerse both pot and plant in warm, strong soap suds, (I always take my boiling suds, the being clear and strong and thus saving the troub-le of making a new one and also being a saving of soap.) and rinse the dust from the foliage and the stalks of the plant. I have seen it stated in some papers that the foliage of plants, especially those with delicate leaves, should never be wet, but I don't think it is natural. A thorough rins-

> present a better appearance by removing and keeping off the mossy coating that we see on hotlouse pots.
> I find by experience that this method, kept up once a fortnight through the winter and autumn, does not injure but greatly benefits geraniums, verbenas, heliotropes, pinks, santanas, calceolarias fuchias, cactuses, and, above all, roses. It is quite a job, but the improved appearance of the

> ing brightens the foliage, removes dust, and invigorates the plants, and also causes the pots to

plants and blossoms more than pays, in my humplants and blossoms more than pays, in my mul-ble opinion. I wish some of your readers would try this next winter, and see if it does not pay. I also send you two recipes for pies, both, as whoever tries them will find, are very palatable and cheap, the latter being a very desirable qual-ity in these hard times, or rather high times. No kind of pie I could make last summer in haying time so well suited the workmen and went to the right spot after a hard, hot day's work, as current pies, made as follows: Line a plate with a good short crust, and cover with about one and domestic affairs of all kinds has been to me the most instructive on those arts of any I have ever read.

The Bucolics of Virgil, also, which are familiar to most people, and the writings of Theoritus and Columells, all show that their countrymen were as far before us in the knowledge and practice of agriculture as others of their countrymen were in other arts.

And all the really useful knowledge on agriculture are the second process of the proces cipe and me a big piece of the pie.

ples and to each quart of mixture one large egg, and flavoring with nutmeg or lemon.—Lady Cor.

Suggestions for Mid-Summer

The Hay Crop. To the farmer this is one of the most important months of the twelve, as it is

and as it is likely to be interspersed with showers, it behoves all to watch the indications of condition of modern husbandry.

Aftermath.

Aftermath.

The value of aftermath, or, as it is commonly to the condition of gentlement who are far better qualified to criticise and interpret the classics, than they are destroyed and as it is likely to be interspersed with showers, and as it is likely to be interspersed with showers, it is behoves all to watch the indications of changes in the weather, and see that more grass is not cut than can be properly cure I and housed before a searching storm sets in. Sun and warm weather is what is needed during the haying season, for it is the hot sun that dries and sweetens was told that the colt could be gured in two or was told that the colt could be cured in two or

usually apply one peck of salt to the ton—sometimes in its natural state, and sometimes in solution. This prevents its heating, and gives to it a bright green color, and a most delightful odor, besides correcting any unpleasant flavor which the grass may have acquired in consequence of its closeness of growth and consequence of its closeness of growth and consequent seclusion from the sun.

Young animals are particularly fond of this feed; they devour it with avidity at all times, and it is highly favorable to the development of both flesh and muscle.—Cor. Ger. Tel.

From Ruildings.—More System Wanted. and after saving out a quart or more in the morning, strain the remainder in one. The cream rises pretty well, and we churn it once a week,

The best way to deal with milk pans, pails and cream pots is to wash them out first in warm wa-ter and soap, then scald them with boiling water and wipe dry. Many wash pans that have con-tinued sour milk with hot water; that is very

System and Economy in Families. I have had considerable experience in the rou-

tine duties of housekeeping, and with your per-mission will say a word or two on this important

There is far more depending on a well-ordered household, than a vast majority of married women would seem to believe. In looking around we see on every side how much system and economy see on every side how much system and economy would accomplish if properly observed. I began married life early; my husband had no other income to rely upon than the labor of his own hands. We lived in a small house, having attached to it a small garden. Providence blessed us with health. My duties multiplied by increase of years; but they were carefully laid down and punctually performed. We rose early, breakfasted, dined and supped at exact hours, as most families do. Every hour in the day had its allotted duty or arrangement, and everything was done in duty or arrangement, and everything was done in accordance with it. By this means a perfect system was maintained, reducing the labor of a fam-ily nearly one half; and in this way I had ample time for reading, receiving and returning visits, out-door exercise, &c. Expenditures in every department were made carefully, and thus while we wanted for nothing which persons in moderate circumstances needed, there was an exact account kept of the amount of income and outlay, and we made it a point always to keep safely on the we made it a point always to keep salely on the right side. By degrees our pecuniary means in-creased; capital was supplied for a more extend-ed business on the part of my husband, and pro-fits augmented until we have a full and I may say abundant share of this world's goods. My husband and I unite, however, in the conviction that this fortunate result of circumstances is mainly

this fortunate result of circumstances is mainly owing to the system and coonomy established in our young married career, and the smiles of Providence upon our industry and our efforts to perform our duty in every relation of life.

The great error committed by young house-keepers, is the thoughtless and unnecessary expenditure of money which they cannot afford, perhaps in imitation of extravagant neighbors. And in young husbands wasting their time in visiting play-houses, billiard-rooms, club-rooms. iting play-houses, billiard-rooms, club-rooms, worthless exhibitions, parades and other places of resort, instead of remaining at home with their wives and families, enjoying demestic comforts, which will in the end be found to be more endur-Young wives, also, should find their highest hap-piness in their homes—in meeting and welcoming their husbands to the spot which ought to be their mutual paradise; and, I am clear, their safest road to prosperity is in establishing and observing strictly system and economy.

About Ringbone.

I wish to say a few words about Ringbone and Spavin, as they so often appear on horses and

olts.

I have a promising yearling colt with a ringbone on each fore pastern. Well, as soon as I discovered the thing, I looked around to see how to get rid of it. I read Doctor Dadd and other three days sure. Well, he offered to sell me med-icine for three dollars to cure twenty such cases, or he would cure the colt for five dollars. He was curing two cases at the time, and I went to see one of them.

One was a well-established ringbone on the

hind foot of a valuable mare. A strip was marked one half inch wide more than half round the ringbone, upon which he put, with a wooden splint, a paste of a yellowish-white color, which, when applied, caused the mark to smoke like a hot iron. Well, I found that this paste was wet up with nitric and sulphuric acid, and I concluded to try milder remedies. It seems to me that the remedy would be worse than the ringbone.— I am now trying Iodine on one foot, and strong soap-suds, well wet in, on the other. And I will let you know how I get along whenever I attain a result. In the meantime I would like to hear through your columns of some cases of ringbone

Importance of Gravel Stones for Fowls.

Reader-did you ever dissect the gizzard of a hen, turkey, goose or duck? The gizzard and gravel stones in it, serve the purpose of teeth, in reducing the food to small particles, in order to facilitate digestion. The feed is swallowed in chunks, or the grain is received into the crop unbacker. broken. Here all such substances are softened, and passed, a little at a time, through the gizzard, which is surrounded by strong muscles; and when food is passing through it, it dilates and contracts similar to the motion of a bellows, and the food, similar to the motion of a bellows, and the food, kernels of grain, coming in contact with the gravel stones, is separated and torn to pieces. After the process is completed, the food is digested. These little mill stones, as it were, do not remain long in the gizzard; they are carried out with the food, and a new set is brought along, from the crop, to be thus ground. Now if fowls are confined, as they often are, where they cannot have access to all the sharp gravel they need, their digestion must be imperiect, and they cannot do well, especially if fed on whole grain. Fowls need sharp gravel stones within their reach to swallow every day, and if they do not have a range, gravel should be kept by them, in their inclosures.—Boston Cultivator.

The value of this article as a stimulant of vegetable life, cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains the aliment of plants in a state of ready solution, and when applied, acts not only with immediate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy which pertains to few even of the most concentrated manures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation—the most economical method, perhaps, of using it—it should be absorbed by some material which may be used as an ingredient in the compost heap. Sods, muck and other similar articles should be deposited when the suds from the sink and laundry may find its way to them, and be absorbed, for the benefit of crops. In this way several loads of manure, suitable for the support and sustenance of any crop, may be made at comparatively small expense. The highly putrescent character of this fermentable liquid qualify it admirably for the irrigation of compost heaps of whatever material composed. Being a potent fertilizer, it must, of necessity, impart additional richness to almost any material to which it may be added. Try it, and mark the

It may be that the worm which penetrates the stems of the current bush, may be much more destructive elsewhere than it is wherever our obdestructive elsewhere than it is wherever our observation extends; but we can say with entire truth that we never yet saw any real damage done by this worm, and we do not believe that, as a rule, any is done by it. We cultivate several varieties of the currant, and upon examination nearly every stem is perforated by this insect; yet we have never failed in obtaining a fair crop of fruit, or in having flourishing bushes—so flourishing, indeed, that in addition to what the insect may be cause of weakening and breaking off, we have taken from them hundreds of cuttings for propagating every year, and then have to thin out the superfloous wood.

Where is the use, then, of bothering the public with remedies for the destruction of this insect—"remedies," too, we venture to say that will have no more effect upon its career than if a penny trumpet was played before each stool. In many respects "the world is governed too much."

F Howard, hip. Co. D. Killed-Priv Jos Chadderton, Lewiston, June

6; Thos Toole, Lewiston, June 23d. Wounded—Capt John C Pe ry, Portland, knee slight; priv Ervin Chase, Junnell, Saco, head. Missing—Priv F W Chase, June

, supposed to be prisoner.
Co. E. Killed-Priv E G. Marston, Yarmouth, June

Co. E. Killed—Priv E.G. Marston, Yarmouth, June 16. Wounded—Serg & L. Crummett, leg; Corp Chas W. Baker, Yarmouth, groin sevene; Corp Oren Austin, in hand; Corp Holl:s True, Pownat, thigh; priv Hartweil Hatch, hand; Saml McDonald, head; Josh Loring, Yarmouth, hand; J. O. Sturtevant. Missing—Priv W. M. Heddon, Inne. 25.

Hodsdon, June 23d. Co. F. Killed-Priv Jno C Holbrook, June 18: Albion

Nelson Doughty.
Co. G. Killed-Priv Jason Lander, Kingfield, June

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following com-

MAINE SOLDIERS DECEASED. The names of the fol-

June 30: Horatio M Brown, do. June 30: P Richardso

you, but this I can say, that I do not believe there ever before existed in any civilized country

so merciless and unprincipled a despotism as that which now scourges the South. The experience

of truce. A few weeks since we took a woman and three children. She had travelled one hun-

dred miles, bringing a boy two years of age in her arms, another little fellow six or eight years

her arms, another little fellow six or eight years of age, walked the whole distance, also a boy of

fourteen years. The latter was about to be hurried into the rebel army, and the husband and

father had already been conscripted, but made his escape to the blockaders by another route.

One woman with seven children reached the

coast after having spent three months in the

Said a Doctor to me, who had recently mad

his escape, "you think you know something of the condition of things in the South, but you re-

ally have no idea of the despotism and reign of terror that now exists there."

In some localities, if a man harbors a union

sentiment he dares not whisper it to his own brother or his dearest friend, so that members of

the same family will sometimes meet in our lines and there for the first time know each other's

real feelings. If a deserter is caught they do not

trouble themselves with a court martial, but com-pel him to dig his own grave, and then shoot him without a trial. If they cannot catch him,

dren off to prison. Unionism is an offence pun-

ishable with death, and many an elderly man of

the deeds that are daily committed in behalf o

"The regiment was stationed for a short tim

military authorities, the cars running to Brasher City, eighty-four miles from New Orleans, west.

The regiment is engaged in guarding the railroad

and patrolling the country. The companies go out on scouting excursions, and always return

formation to the guerrillas, who are plenty thereabouts. The letter is written from Tigerville

Station, June 18th. About one o'clock in the

moted to the position of color corneral.

lowing information :

woods, living on what she could find.

from the office of the Adjutant General:

Terms of the Maine Farmer. 2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

These terms will be regidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will he printed date upon the paper, in connection with the ubscriber's name, will show the time to which he has aid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for noneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post offi lirection of his paper must communicate to us the name f the office to which it has been meniously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

MR. V. DARLING, will visit subscribers in York Mr. JAS. STURGIS, agent for the Maine Far risit Piscataquis County during the months of July and

The War News of the Week.

The exciting topic of interest during the past week has been the sudden and unexpected irruption of a large rebel force upon the Upper Potomac by way of the valley of the Shenandoah, and its successful progress through the wealthiest and most fertile portion of Maryland, threatening the occupation of Baltimore, and even creating serious apprehensions in regard to the safety of the National capital. The first intimation of danger were given by the appearance of the enemy near Martinsburg, Va., which was occupied by a small Union force under Gen. Sigel, who being unable to resist the rebel advance, hastily evacuated the town, having previously removed the military stores and other Government property to the Maryland side of the Potomac. Falling back to Harper's Ferry, and occupying Maryland Heights he has thus far maintained his position, although the rebels have occupied Harper's Ferry, plundering the people and partially destroying the town. Meanwhile the rebel forces crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and advanced to Hagerstown levying contributions upon the people, destroy ing railroad property and burning a large portion of the place. It was generally believed at first that it was a mere raiding party for purposes of plunder; but it soon developed most formidable proportions, and it is now ascertained that a column not less than twenty thousand strong had crossed the Potomac under Early and Breckenridge, and were marching on Baltimore with the confident expectation of capturing the city. On Saturday morning a rebel force occupied Frederick, our troops under Gen. Wallace falling back to the Monocacy river. Here he made a stand. and after a gallant resistance to overwhelming numbers, was compelled to fall back towards Bal-

While these events were transpiring, however the Government was actively taking measures to meet the emergency and repel the invaders,-Proops for temporary service were called for from Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. On Saturday, eight regiments of New York troops were ready to move forward. In Pennsylvania and Maryland large numbers of the citizens in response to the call of Governors Curtin and Beadford, promptly enrolled and organized themselves into companies and regiments and have taken the field. In Baltimore, where the excitement was most intense, the people rallied almost en masse to man the fortifications for the defence of the city, and the most earnest determination was manifested by all classes to give the rebels, should they venture an attack, a warm nto Western Virginia, was rapidly moving his veteran forces against the rebels, and on Saturday, information was received of the re-canture of Martinsburg by him, with 1000 rebel prisoners and all the plunder which had been gathered there by the invaders. On Sunday he occupied Frederic, and on the same day was reported to have formed a junction with Gen. Wallace and was driving the main body of the rebels before

timore, the enemy slowly following.

On Monday the gratifying intelligence was recoived from Baltimore of the arrival there of the 18th Army Corps from City Point under Gen Baldy Smith, and later of the arrival of the 19th Army Corps from New Orleans, Gen. Reynolds commanding. With such a force at hand—probably not less than 50,000 veteran troops beside the thousands of volunteer hundred-day men, who have every where joined the ranks-there can be no doubt of the result. We confidently look to learn not only the disastrous and ignominious failure of the audacious enterprise, but the destruction or capture of the entire force en-

THE SEASON. We are experiencing a sever

drouth in this section, and by letters received from different quarters, we judge it to be generally felt to a large extent throughout the State. The hay crop which gave such good promise in the early part of the season, will be materially lessened in yield, on account of the dry weather for the last three or four weeks, and its value will be diminished, as much of it will become dead and dry before it can be harvested, unless we have timely rains. Corn, grain and other crops sre suffering greatly for want of a good soaking rain, though a shower would be very gratefully felt. In the neighboring province of New Brunswick a severe drouth is being experienced, as we learn from a letter written by Mr. S. C. Moore, dated St. David, July 4th. Fires are also raging in the woods in that section, destroying a large amount of lumber and other property. Let us wait patiently, hoping ere long to be favored with the rain so much needed.

ville by a grand horse trot under the auspices of the Waterville Horse Association. The following is a report of the performances of the horses entered for the several purses offered :

Entered for \$50 purse—Robinson Parson Doolittle's "What is it." "What is it" won-2:46, 1:47, 2:45. Barrell, Bay Mare; G. M. Boardman, Kitty Clyde. Kitty Clyde won—2:54, 2:57, 2:54.

Entered for \$25 purse—D. Gilmore, Tom Gilmore; James Merrill, Tiger Mare; Howard Wells, Readfield. Readfield won—3.07, 3:06,

Sorrel Jonathan. Garabaldi won—2:44, 2:50, 2:45. Double in wagon, purse \$20, best 2 in 3—Doolittle, span; W. A. Getchell, span. Doolittle's span won—3:10, 3:00.

Four years old, best 2 in 3, purse \$25—Wells horse; Plaisted horse. Plaisted horse won—3:03,

that private letters from Co. H, Baker's cavalry, say that in Witson's late successful raid on the Lovejoy mortally wounded and left in the hands of the rebels, Serg. Higgins wounded and a prisoner, George Bessy taken prisoner but escaped to our lines, Wm. Bessy wounded and taken prisoner, John Chick taken prisoner, and Jon. Nash wounded and a prisoner. Telegrams report that many men supposed to be prisoners are daily coming into our lines, and some of our boys may be among them. Others reported may yet be in the hands of the rebels alive.

We are glad to learn that Lieut. Marshall N. McKusick of the 6th Maine battery, who was severely wounded at Coal Harbor, is fast recoverng, and will soon join his command in the field.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FIRST PARISH CHURCH .however, could be safely given to the saving of only three men being wounded. was one complete mass of roaring and surging of the action. flame, presenting a grand and impressive spectacle to the thousands of persons who were assem-

bled in the vicinity. The Society who have thus been deprived o their ancient and commodious house of worship will secure the sympathy of the entire community in their loss. It has been for a long series of years identified with the history of Augusta, and although possessing no generally conceded claims to architectural beauty, it was a prominent and observed on board the Deerhound it closed at 12. to architectural beauty, it was a prominent and familiar object and will be greatly missed. We have no doubt its place will be speedily supplied by a modern and more elegant structure. The site is an unrivalled one, and the Society are better able than any other to supply what this city has never yet possessed, a church edifice worthy of the character of the capital of the State. Mr. Lancaster's impression being that at no tim We learn that the church building was insured during the action were they less than quarter n several offices in this city, to the aggregate amount of \$5000—covering but a small amount of the loss. A meeting of the church and socie-

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS. The following cir cular addressed to the Mayor of this and other cities, suggests a practical method by which those persons who are exempt for any cause from miliary service, but who are able and willing to contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the tribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of their means for the purpose of filling the contribute of cities, suggests a practical method by which those ranks of our decimated regiments in the field,
may be personally represented in the army. The

At length the Alabama's rudder was disable highest test of patriotism, is exhibited by those who voluntarily give their personal service for the defence of the country, and next to it is a willingdefence of the country, and next to it is a willingness on the part of those who are unable to go

Semmes by one of his one ers that his ship was
sinking. With great b avery the guns were kep
ported till the muzzles were actually under water themselves to furnish good and reliable substitutes and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired

tion of temporarily supplying a place of worship

WAR DEPARTMENT. Provost Marshal General's Office,

In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bushals, and all other officers acting under this Bu-reau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in brought home by the Deerhound being, it is hoped. their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in ac-cordance with the design herein set forth. The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Ealistment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried

forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history. Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded this office, to be filled out and issed by Pro vost Marshals to the persons who put in repre JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

THE NEW READING ROOM. The reading room of the "Williams Fratemity" in this city was opened to subscribers on Monday morning last. gave her the advantage, and that, after what he The room is commodiously located on the second has witnessed on this occasion, wooden ships floor of the Freeman's Bank building and is fitted stand no chance whatever against shells. Bo un with every convenience for the accommodation of the public. The leading political, commercial, literary and scientific journals of the day will be and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell found on the files, and arrangements are made to have the association furnished with the latest telegraphic despatches, giving all the important well planned and ready on board the Kearsarge for the action. It was apparent that Captain Sentences of the action. It was apparent that Captain Sentences of the action. mercial intelligence, the state of the markets, gold quotations, &c. The institution is inaugurated under the most encouraging auspices and with judicious management cannot fail of realizing all the expectations of its projectors. We trust it will be generously sustained by the pub-

vention will be held in this city on Wednesday, the 10th of August mext for the purpose of nominating a Maine Condidate for Congress. There can be no doubt that Hon. James G. Blaine, will be unanimously nominated to the position which he has thus far filled with distinguished ability. The District and the State have reason to be proud of the distinction which he has so early acquired upon the floor of Congress as a ready and effective debater and a practical and influential legislator-a success rarely attained even by years of experience, and under the most favorable auspices. If his health and life are spared, he will yet take high rank among the statesmen of

Parcher of Lewiston, a member of the 29th Me., twice attempted to commit suicide while in camp in that city last winter and was removed to the Insane Hospital. On Monday morning, 4th inst., her forte was to attack and awe into surrende after several attempts to take his own life, he succeeded in doing so, by eluding his attendant, springing through the attic window in the wing crew of a vessel of war. of the Hospital, sliding down the roof to the eaves and then jumping to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He was severely injured internally by the shock of falling, but lived several hours. Dr. Harlow remarks that "his case has been one of the most determined on suicide that we have had, and we have kept him alive just as long as

FIRE IN NORTH VASSALBORO' The old woolen mill in North Vassalboro' owned and operated by John D Lang, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. It will be recollected that a portion of the mill was burnt in February last, since which it had been rebuilt, and thoroughly refitted with new machinery, &c. A large amount of wool estimated in value at \$10, 000, was also consumed, together with a valuable quantity of lumber and other property. The entire loss we understand is estimated at \$40,000, and no insurance. It is not known how the fire

During the violent thunder storm of Monday The brief despatch in our last giving the welevening last, the First Parish Church in this city come intelligence of the destruction of the pirate was struck by lightening and in the space of a Alabama off the coast of France by one of our single hour one of the largest and most commodi- cruisers, is confirmed. We give below the details ous houses of public worship in Maine was level- of the action obtained from various sources, some ed with the ground. The fluid struck the belfry tower of the church and following the conductor the writers for the rebel cause. The Kearsarge to the bell-deck entered the building, instantly was one of the third class sloops of war, built at setting it on fire. The alarm was speedily given Kittery since the commencement of the rebellion and the firemen and citizens were promptly on and was commanded by Captain John A. Wins the spot. No hope however was entertained of low a native of North Carolina, but for many saving building, and every effort was expended years a resident of Roxbury, Mass. The tonnag in the work of preserving the dwellings in im- and armament of the two vessels was nearly equa mediate proximity to the church. The fire de- being rated at about 1000 ton each, and the di partment never worked with greater zeal and ef- ference in the broadside metal thrown by each ficiency, and their efforts were crowned with com- only 16 lbs-the Alabama throwing 826 lbs and plete success. With the exception of a slight the Kearsarge 842. The crew of the Alabam scorching received by some of the nearest build- numbered 150 and that of the Kearsarge 140 men ings, no damage was done, save the destruc- It was therefore a fight on equal terms between tion of the church. When the alarm was given, an English and an American built ship-one armed a few adventurous persons entered the north win- with English guns and although officered by rene dows of the building and succeeded in saving the gade Americans, and almost entirely manned with communion service, the bible and other furniture an English crew, and the other armed, officered of the pulpit, together with some of the pew and manned by loyal Americans. The result was cushions, hymn books, &c. Not much time, accomplished without loss of life on our side-

any thing inside, for in an incredibly brief perio- The correspondent of the London Times writing od the building, from spire to foundation stone, from Southampton gives the following particulars

"The Alabama left Cherbourg harbor about ter o'clock on Sunday morning, and the Kearsarge was then several miles out to seaward, with her steam up ready for action. The French plated ship of wa ouronne followed the Alabama out of harbor and stopped when the vessels were a league off the no violation of the law of nations by any figh taking place within the legal distance fro 10, so that the action was thus limited to an hour The Alabama commenced the firing, and as it 2000 yards, and after the first, went right into the cearsarge, that may be taken as the real distance between the two ships. The firing became gener al from both vessels at the distance of a little un ler a mile, and was well sustained on both sides a mile from each other. Seven complete circles were made in the period over which the fight lasted It is estimated on board the Deerhound that the Al abama fired in all about 150 rounds, some single guns and some in broadsides of three or four, an ty is to be held this evening to consider the quesne Kearsarge about 100, the majority of which were 11-inch shells. The Alabamas were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the Alabama to one from the Kearsarge, but as it pro-

and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was setling down. When her stern was completely under water, Captain Semmes gave mend itself to the favorable consideration of wealthy and patriotic citizens of Augusta and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was setling down. When her stern was completely under water, Captain Semmes gave corders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and was the boats which had put off to their research of them who was a setling down. When her stern was completely under water, Captain Semmes gave could, and every one jumped into the sea and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was setling down. When her stern was completely under water, Captain Semmes gave could, and every one jumped into the sea and was fired as she was setling down. cue. Those of them who were wound d were or dered by Captain Semmes to be placed in the Ala bama's boats and taken on board the Kearsarge which was as far as possible obeyed. Captain Semmes and those above mentioned were saved in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1864.

Persons not fit for military duty and not liable the Deerhound's boats, and when it was asset to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed tained that that the water was clear of every on a desire to be personally represented in the army.

French pilot boats which were in the vicinity The French war vessel Couronne did not come or beyond three miles. The surgeon of the Alabama was an Englishman, and as nothing has been heard of him since he went below to dress the wounds of some of the sufferers, it is feared he went down

with the ship.

Throughout the action the Deerhound kept and was enabled to witness the whole of it. The Kearsarge was burning Newcastle coals, and the the north country coal yielding so much more) enabling the movements of each ship to be distinctly traced. Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsarge's 11-inch shells which yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot

the maintop into the water.

As far as could be seen, everything seemed to be that the Kearsarge did not reply till the two ves-sels got nearer together showed that they pre-terred the short range, and the superior steaming power of the latter enabled this to be accomplish by the Kearsarge to close and board the Alabams if for the shore the Kearsarge moved away in another direction, as though her rudder or screw was shown on both sides during the action The Alabama's chronometers, specie, and all the bills of ransomed vessels are saved, having been handed over to a gentleman at Cherbourg before handed over to a gentleman at Cherbourg

The Cherbourg correspondence of the New York Herald gives the following account of the

"After the Kearsarge opened her batteries upon the Alabama, a rapid and continuous fire was kept up from both sides. Each vessel of course kept her staam up, und each was sailing in a cir cle in a direction opposite to the other, keeping the starboard battery bearing upon her antago-

nist.

Spectators describe the manœuvering of both vessels as beautiful. They continued approaching each other until, toward the end of the fight, a distance of but about five hundred vards separate

The Alabama fired much more frequently the the Kearsarge, and wasted a great deal of pow-der and ball. Generally her shots were evi-dently badly aimed, wild and high. Evidently unarmed merchant vessels; but from the first th firing from her showed that she was not compe-

ever, any serious damage—the shrill whistle every one, as it flew over their heads, exciting the crew of the Kearsarge and rendered them more than ever determined to conquer.

During this time four shells lodged in the hull

f the Kearsarge.
Eight shots in all struck her hull. One rife shot passed entirely through her smoke stack; another rifle shell through her starboard side, below the main rigging, near the shear plank, burst-ing and wounding three men, causing the only casualties to the crew of the Kearsarge during

Three thirty-two pounders passed the port side, opposite the wardroom hatch. Another carried away one of the cranes over the wardroom hatch, and, through the bottom of the cutter on the port side. Another rifle shot struck the top of the engine room skylight, cutting clear across it like Danville railroad, writes home that he is safe and well at City Point, having succeeded in escaping capture, although running a narrow chance of being gobbled up by the rebels.

zing through the rigging like hailstones, and it seems almost a miracle that more casualties did

not occur.

The first shot noticed as producing any effect upon the Alabama struck her amidships, but in upper works, making a perceptible gap, but doing little or no serious damage. About half way through the fight an eleven-inch shell exploded on the Alabama's deck, near one of the divisions, killing fifteen out of the nineteen men, and scattering bones and flesh in all directions, and cutting one man entirely in two.

One of the Alabama's crew says the scuppers literally ran with blood. Third Lieut Wilson, also taken prisoner, says he was knocked down,

crew of the Kearsarge, more than ever enthusias fire in front, left and rear. Capt. J. W. Spaulding, Co. tie by a speedy prospect of success. During the entire fight the men (whose first baptism with fire this was) acted with the greatest coolness and determined courage, not a single one of them show-doment of the hattaries will be ordered to a single one of them show-

here, a note containing an extract from a letter fast and thick. We reformed, however, in less than fight, and "begged that the Kearsarge would remain off the port, where he hoped not to detain

fight, and "begged that the Kearsarge would remain off the port, where he hoped not to detain her long—no longer than to-morrow or next day at farthest." To this boasting irony of course Capt. Winslow made no reply, but prepared his ship for the coming combat. Captain Semmes, however, did detain him two days longer than he promised.

Nine miles at sea is but a little distance on a fine day, and 1500 Parisians who had arrived at Cherbourg by an excursion train to see the new Casino had a capital view of the combat. Capt. Semmes meant to fight all along, and had intended to board the Kearsarge. On Thursday last he entertained a large party on board the now extinct Alabama, and showed with pride to the ladies who dined with him the boarding hatchets and sabres (fresh ground) which were displayed on deck. He left with the Brazillian Consul all his gold, his papers, forty-five chronometers, and his will. Mrs. Semmes was in Paris yesterday, but has now probably gone to join her husband in London. The French government papers—all favorable to the South—lament the loss of the famous correair, the Alabama. favorable to the South-lament the loss of the

Capt. Semmes was in the water half an hour, and was nearly exhausted when picked up. It appears he begged Mr. Lancaster to get away as do; Harrison Bowley, hand, 22d; Michael Butler, leg. fast as possible to prevent him and those who were with him from being taking prisoners, and the Deerhouud, being a fast yacht, was enabled to get out of the reach of the Federal man-of-war Mr. Lancaster describes the fight as a magnificent nade by the tremendous shot of the Kearsarge The New York Herald's correspondent at Cher- de

ourg, in his letters of of the 21st ultimo save : "I met Capt. Winslow last evening, in company with the Surgeon and Purser Smith, at the

reference to the claim on the English Government Total, 108.

Truly Yours. for the rendition of the prisoners rescued by the Deerhound and carried off by her, says :

"And now here arises two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherhampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg.

oners carried into Southampton, Capt. Winslow of the line who came with the regiment from Gloucesto claims them as his prisoners, and Mr. Dayton had boats of the English yacht ran in and actually stole them away, as if acting upon a prearranged plan, thus constituting it a clear case of interven ion. Capt. Semmes and party did not therefore escape. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight.

The Navy Department has received the following despatches from Capt. Winslow. UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE,

Sir_I have the honor to inform the Departr that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port, on the 14th inst., I regived a note from Capt. Semmes begging that free. to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning, at about 9.30 o'clock. At 10.20 A. M. we discovered her co. B. Killed—Lewis M Work. Wounded—Lieu

steering toward us.

Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we steamed to sea, until a distance of six or Britt, arm serve; ECBates, thigh, do; Jones even miles was obtained from the Cherbourg arm slight.

Co. D. Killed—Theodore B Crowell, A Laundres steering for the Alabama. As we approached her, within about twelve hundred yards, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round, at a distance of about nine hundred yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the Department that every officer and man did his duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and forsyth, wrist do; Nathan Badger, shoulder sovere; John H Forsyth, wrist do; Eben Fish, hand and thigh, do.

Co. H. Killed—Sign H Mosher, back slight; Serg S J Watson, leg severe.

Co. E. Killed—Cyrus McKinney, Oliver T Patterson. Wounded—Lieut W A Campbell, head severe; Serg Levi Stone, Jr., shoulder severe; Samuel Michaels, thigh do; Serg S H Mosher, back slight; Serg S J Watson, leg severe.

Co. E. Killed—Cyrus McKinney, Oliver T Patterson. Wounded—Lieut W A Campbell, head severe; Serg Levi Stone, Jr., shoulder severe; Samuel Michaels, thigh do; Gerg S H Mosher, back slight; Serg S J Watson, leg severe.

Co. E. Killed—Cyrus McKinney, Oliver T Patterson. Wounded—Lieut W A Campbell, head severe; Serg Levi Stone, Jr., shoulder severe; Samuel Michaels, thigh do; Henry A Pierce, knee slight; Geo Partridge, arm do, Augustus McColley, foot do.

Co. F. Wounded—Corp Chas L F How, slight; Geo Wayren, mortally; W H Smith, slight; R W Abbott, do; James D Murch, do; Levi L Proctor, do; Thomas J Hannaford, do. Missing—Cyrus Peabody.

Co. G. Killed—Serg C has H Burgess, John Lamb.

Wounded—Abisha Low, a Mosher, back slight; Serg S J Watson, leg severe.

Co. E. Killed—Cyrus McKinney, Oliver T Patterson.

Wounded—Leut W A Campbell, head severe; Serg Levi Stone, Jr., shoulder severe; Serg Levi Stone, Jr., s breakwater, when we rounded and commenced

tain victory.

I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Hon, GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Steamer Kearsarge, Cherboorg, France, June 20, 1864. Sir: I enclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late ac-

tion with the Alabama. Although we received some 25 or 30 shots, 12 to 13 taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God ve have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the Alabama the carnage I learn was dreadful. The ships were about equal in match, the ton-nage being the same, the Alabama carrying a 100-pound rifle with one heavy 68-pounder and six

Since Gen. Foster's expedition landed here, the men pound rifle with one heavy 68-pounder and six proadside 32-pounders, the Kearsarge carrying four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch and one ing but breastworks of various descriptions and the

ward the success of the action.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JNO A. WINSLOW, Captain Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Surgeon Browne reports: John W. Dempsey, quarter gunner who had an arm amputated owing to a fracture, and William Gwin and James Mac-

The J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap is just the thing to please the ladles. The maker studies their wants and wishes, and leaves noth-ing undone which will make a washing day a gala day; and from the sale of it we should think it Army Correspondence.

Letter from the Nineteenth Maine.

HEADQUARTERS 19th Me. Vols., Camp near Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864. S EDITORS FARNER:—Enclosed I send for publication June 2d,
Co. B. Killed—Capt B C Pennell, Portland, June 17: ist of casualties in this regiment from my last report Co. B. Killed—Capt B C Pennell, Portland, June 17; priv Geo F Moulton, Portland, 16th. Wounded—Sergt Dantel Gookin, Portland, thigh slight; Serg C H Merrill, leg; Corp John Lehan, Portland, right breast; Pri G B Willey, Stowe, arm and side; Alonzo S Nevens, Sweden, foot; Simeon T Parker, St. Alonzo S Nevens, Sweden, foot; Simeon T Parker, St. Albanas, right ieg; Thomas Snowman, face slight; Samuel Buxton, Portland, leg. Missing—Priv Frank Bryan.

Co. C. Wöunded—Serg S F Haskell. Poland, right arm amputated; Serg D N Howard, neck; priv F Fernald, shoulder and leg; W H Hubbard, Augusta, foot slight; Geo Perkins, neck; Edward Gilkey, thigh bad; L F Howard, hip. June 8th to July 1st. Our losses in prisoners, as you will see, are large. It will take more time than I have to myself to give you an adequote statement of the affair of June 22d. You of course have already read reports from other sources. Those of us in the 19th who did not yield ourselves prisoners, were fortunate, and I must say brave. We were handsomely flanked on our left Our position being such we did not see the heavy col plainly seen that her effective and destructive fire was seriously injuring the Alabama, and as each shot struck her side loud cheers went up from the The Herald's correspondence says that on the 15th, the day after the arrival of the Kear-arge off the port, Capt Winslow received from Mr. fall back. Our men fought until the last moment, then consular agent of the United States gave way. It was skedaddling indeed. Bullets flew of Capt Semmes stated that he considered the presence of the Kearsarge in the vicinity of the port an insult to him and the rebel flag; that he was desirous of doing so and intended giving her a desirous of doing so and intended giving her a this much, our men fought well, our officers, (I mean

man, hand, do.

Co. G. Wounded—Corp Chas R Powers, June 22d.
Co. H. Wounded—Corp Samuel L Downs, foot amputated, June 8th; Cyrus L Ring, slight, do; C W Morrow, left arm, do.

Co. I. Killed—Corp Otis Little, June 22d. Wounded.

PRISONERS.

Co, A. Corp Perham Heald, June 22d; Benjamin F
Charles, do; John R George, do; J F Ingalls, do; Henry Leavitt, do; John W Meader, do; Wm H Nottage,
do; Davis Williams, do; B B Wells, do; J A Overlock,
do; Richard Allum, do; Geo W Jackson, do; W F
Sidelinger, do; A B Sylvester, do.
Co. B. J W Dexter, June 22d; E C Sanborn, do.
Co. C. Serg Prentice J Carter, supposed wounded

"I met Capt. Winslow last evening, in company with the Surgeon and Purser Smith, at the American consular agent's. I am greatly indebted to all these gentlemen, and particularly to the purser, who has sat up with me nearly all night detailing the particulars which I have given you.

The officers are of course in high spirits. Capt. Winslow is evidently as modest as he is brave and determined. In response to my 'God bless you! you have made yourself immortal,' he simply replied that he was glad to have been instrumental in ridding the ocean of such a pest as the Alabama. He is a short, thick-set, goodnatured looking man of about fity, and is looked upon by the people here as a great hero.

Thus ended, with the destruction of the Alabama, one of the neatest little naval battles which has occurred during the war. Let the country follows.

bama, one of the neatest little naval dathes white has occurred during the war. Let the country rejoice, and render homage to the gallant fellows who so gallantly fought and won it!"

Edwin Savage, do; John Walker, do; Geo Jackson do; — Kelly, do; Chas Miller, do; Geo Jackson do; — Kelly, do; James Muligan, do; A Miles, do; George H Baker, do Co. K. Crp N A McFarland, June 23d; Reuber Gibbs, do; Westly Gliddon, do; John H Williams, do Summary. Killed, 5; wounded, 37; prisoners, 66

H. SEWALL, Lt. & Acting Adj.

Letter from the Ninth Maine. HEADQUARTERS NINTH ME. VOL.,

MESSES. EDITORS:-Will you be so kind as to publis paroled, and Capt Winslow, who was crowded the enclosed list of casualties in the 2th Maine in ac or room, also desired to know of the American tion of June 30th, 1864. We were ordered to occupy Minister if he could not parol them. Mr. Day-Minister if he could not parol them. But Day ton telegraphed to his son and to Capt. Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, and that they must be held till the St. Louis arrived, and two men, including officers, went into the fight—fifty-three came back. It serves as an index, of the description of the states. then conveyed to the United States.

In regard to Capt. Semmes and the other prisperate fighting of this campaign. Of eighteen officer of them so severely to cause them to be sent away to Capt. Winslow had ample time and means to pick up all the officers and men of the Alabama, but the fight at Coal Harbor, June 1st, the regiment has been firm this view. We frequently take refugees on board, who come to the shore and exhibit a flag ommanded by Capt. R. J. Gray of Houlton, and the regiment was never in abler hands. He exposes no man's life needlessly, but when necessary to face a storm

of shot and shell—leads. •
We are gradually contracting our lines around Peter burg, and a few days more will decide the fate of the doomed city, and once beyond Petersburg the time required to occupy Richmond depends upon the length of time one can live on quarter rations. We only ask that our ranks be kept full and those at home to be as pa

CASUALTIES. A. Wounded-Henry Beverly, thigh severe

thigh severe.
Co. C. Wounded-D L Tracy, thigh severe; J

they go to his home, rob him of his possessions burn his dwelling and march his wife and chil

sixty years has been murdered in cold blood, for no other offence. Indeed any common fiend would blush and hide his head for very shame at that unprincipled oligarchy called the Southern

Henry C Berry, do do.
Co. I. Killed-John H Burton. Wounded-Josh

Co. I. Altea—John H Burton. Wolnard — John Bradshaw, leg and hand severe; Edward M Dary, do do Co. K. Wounded—Robert Chase, hip slight.
SUMMARY—Killed 9, Wounded 39, missing 1.

HEADQUARTERS 3d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Corp. Deep Bottom, near Aiken's Landing. Va., July 5 MESSES. EDITORS:-Inclosed please find a complelist of casualties in the 11th Maine Volunteers, occur ing during the recent engagements on the picket line in

morning of the day previous, the patrol from Co. B, exchanged shots with the infantry patrol by four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch and one 28-pound rifle, one gun less than the Alabama.

The only shot which I fear will give any trouble is a 100-pound rifle ball which entered our which is capable of holding its position against the largest army in the Southern Complet. On the 27th largest army in the Southern Complet. mistake, each supposing the other to be rebels, and one of the cavalry, Darius Brooks of Palermo, was so seriously wounded that he died at noon on the same day. He was about 18 years of age. The writer says that the affair happened in this It would seem almost invidious to particularize ult., the rebels opened a battery of four pieces, situated the conduct of any one man or officer when all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised; but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieut Commander shell from this battery. During the 28th our ironolad wise: It was at a railroad crossing. Our men were in the highway and the infantry on the railroad; they came within sight and each halted the other; but there is always so much noise from Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an frogs and insects here, in the night, that they did not hear each other, and each supposed the other their camp in rear of the battery, which caused them example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much toto be intent on destroying the track, and both fired. The young man who was shot fired his ing more has been seen or heard of them since that day No doubt they deemed it proper to move without range of our 100-pounder Parrotts.

The following is a list of casualties in the 11th Maine Morse, numbering one hundred and three men, left that city on Wednesday last for Fort Me-Cleary, having been ordered to garrison duty at that fort for two months. Hon. Hannibal Hamlen is a volunteer in the ranks, and has been pro-

June 2d to July 5th, inclusive:

Wounded—Geo A Richardson, A, left arm amputated;
Corp Jonas Furbush, K, face severe; Josiah L Bennett,
G, thigh slight; Corp Stephen R Birse, D, eye elight;
Charles Coster, B, left foot amputated; Wm F Harmon,
K, face severe; Corp Sylvester Stone, A, right side, mortal; Wm S Heal, A, right arm, severe; John R Weeks,
B, chin do; John Green, K, breast severe.

Missing—
Geo W Hawes, G; W F Cressa, G; Geo Peynett, G;
Annable Martin, G.

was fully appreciated by them. The lady who does not enjoy the advantage of its good qualities is deprived of a great luxury in the way of white, nice clothes. Go at once and get a supply.

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, each month, is full of sketches, poems and pleasant reading, all for ten cents a number. Elliott, Thomes & Talbot.

Latest Telegraphic Mews. May 26th to June 26th.

Co. A. Killed—Serg K M Low, of Pownal, June 15; priv Samuel Parker, Joseph S Marston, Falmouth.—

Wounded—Priv Jacob S Armstrong, of Portland, side; John Low, Joseph Dill, J Frank Totman, Portland, arm; Lyman Packard, Neison P Noyes, G W Joy, S Berwick, leg, Ira W Herrick, New Vineyard, Daniel Smith, face and breast. Missing—Priv John F Tuttle, Freeman, June 26

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

EBEL OPERATIONS ON THE BALTI-MORE RAILROADS. TWO PASSENGER TRAINS CAPTURED. Gen. Franklin Among the Prisoners

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON. REBEL SKIRMISHERS NEAR THE SUBURBS.

The Rebel Force Estimated at 45,000 PIRATE PLORIDA OPERATING ON THE

Large Number of Vessels Captured and Burnt.

OUR GUNBOATS IN PURSUIT. PHILADELPHIA, July 11. The rebels got possession of the Magnolia telegraph station, about 14miles from Baltimore, and intercepted a large number of despatches, among them one from Stanton to General Cadwalader.

We have no communication with Washingto there is great excitement here.

The mansion of Gen. Cadwalader, at Magnolia, was burned by the rebels this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. The following has been received by S. F. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

timore and Ohio Railroad

"I am conductor on No. 17 train. The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia, and went through the
train after we stopped, capturing all the officers and
soldiers, among them Major Gen. Franklin. They also
robbed most of the passengers' pockets of watches and
money, also unlocked the baggage; they set fire to
the train burning three first class cars, one second Co. G. Killed—Priv Jason Lander, Kingfield, June 15; John E Witham, Salem, June 16; A L Stearns, Weld, June 20. Wounded—Corp I H Kimball, Jay, severe; George Keef, slight; Priv G A Frederick, Temple, do; C H Ham, Berrish, do; D Legrow, Orono, do; Lars Miller, leg; E B Hanscom, Buxton, side; A S Cursis, Oldtown, head; R H Crosby, leg. Missing—Priv Eibridge Colomy, Berrish, June 23d; E W Arnold, Farmington. Jane 24; Sergt C T Whitehouse, Berrish. Co. H. Killed—Benj Titcomb, June 16. Wounded—Co. H. Killed—Benj Titcomb, June 16. Pride. monoy, also unlocked the Daggage; they see that the train burning three first class cars, one second class, of the Northern Central, and engine on sideling.

(Signed)

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 11. About 200 cavalry under

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 11. About 200 cavalry under Harry Gilmore appeared at Magnolia, 18 miles south of this point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti-more Railroad, and captured the 8:30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it causing Sorg Daniel Brookings, leg; Corp Leonard P Pride, (color bearer) of Westbrook, arm; Priv Wm H Sweat, Westbrook; Priv John A Philbrook; Trafton S Plaisted, it to stop.

The 10 o'clock express train shared the same fate.— Westbrook; Chas Messing, Saco; G M Thomas, West-brook, shoulder severe; John Sullivan, Lewiston; Sam Austin, breast. Missing—Priv Fred Atterton, June 12; The 10 o'clock express train shared the same fate.—
The conductors of both trains were robbed of their money and watches. The rebels fired the trains; also the
freight house at Magnolia which was consumed. One of
the trains was fired, the engine roversed and tarted towards Gunpowder bridge for the purpose of setting it on
fire. It is very probable that no damage resulted to the
bridge, as it was guarded by a heavy force. Passengers
were ng molested except it a few cases.

Baltimore, July 11. The news from Washington is
antition. Co. I. Killed-Priv Jas M Taylor, June 18. Wounded—Priv L P Lambert, Brewer, dangerously.

Co. K. Killed—A H Keath, Auburn, June 19th.

Co. K. Killed—A H. Keath, Auburn, June 19th. Wounded—Serg A. Kenerson, Corp Cyrus T. Hardwell, Oxford, leg; Priv A A Morse; Carl Cross, Solon, dangerous; V. Goodwin, Kittery; H. O. Harris, arm; J. L. Fabin, arm and hip; Albert Whitcomb, head. Missing—Priv Jss Chambers, June 16th.

Total. Killed, Commissioned officers 1, enlisted men 15. Wounded.—Commissioned officers 2, enlisted men 16. Missing. Enlisted men 10.

The following casualties are reported in other regiments: C. H. Mitchell, I. 32d, Me, foot; I. I. Wiseman, I. do, shoulder; Henry C. Clark, F. 31st. Me, abdomen; E. G. Murray, 8th. Me, head: Augustus Peabody, 2d. Me. Battery, thigh. exciting.

The Star says skirmishing on the Rockville road commenced early this forenced and was continued by the advance of a rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tenallytown. Their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock in and around 17th street turnpike near

and 12 o'clock in and around 17th street turnpike near Clagget Farm.

It is reported that they burned the residence of F. P. Blair, which is in-this vicinity.

There were 800 infantry only in the force that encamped at Rockville last night.

Panic stricken refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry state that the rebeis were crossing to the north side of the Potomac at that point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some say 12,000 strong, and others 30,000.

Breckenridge was believed to be in command of their advance in this direction.

Imboden commands their cavalry, who are now hanging around our fortifications.

All quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the River road. missians have been issued during the past week THERTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Major Daniel White of Bangor, Colonel vice Hight resigned; Capt Currier, Ma-jor, vice White promoted; 1st Lieut Calvin Boston, Gardiner, Capt Co I, vice Packard killed in action; 2d

known as the River road. known as the River road.

The Star says up to noon to-day the reports of the numbers and purposes of the rebel invading force is confusingly condicting.

We have just received the following from a source of

We have just received the following from a source of great reliability:
The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley with 45,000 men, including 8000 cavairy, under General J. Early and Brig. Gens. Breckenridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland.
Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with an additional force to join the army of invasion, and the purpose of that invasion is to attempt to contern Wash.

Gardiner, Capt Co I, vice Packard killed in action; 2d Lieut Chas A Farrington, Waterville. 1st Lieut Co I, vice Boston promoted; 1st Serg C O Pendexter, Sebago, 2d Lieut Co I, vice Farrington promoted.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. 2d Lieut Wm Bagnall, Lewiston, 1st Lieut Co K, vice Kingsley, dismissed; Serg Major Alpheus L Greene, Portland, 2d Lieut Co K, vice Bagnall, promoted; 1st Serg Henry H McKeene, Stoneham, 2d Lieut Co G, vice Cummings, deceased.

FOUNTEENTH REGIMENT. Adjulon Goodwin, of Rumford, Capt Co H, vice Roborts, resigned; Oscar W Pitcher, of Belfast, 1st Lieut Co A, vice Goodwin, promoted. Lieut C A Alvord, 11th Me, is reported honorably discharged by resignation. Lieut Alvord has been for two years aide-de-camp to Gen. Caldwell. purpose of that invasion is to attempt to capture Wash ogton by surprise.
The Virginia Central railroad has been repaired and is running to Staunton.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11-10 P. M. The train from

here this forenoon went as far as Perrymanville and then returned. The 12 o'clock train went only to Wil 17th, June 28; Thomas Ushirs, 16th, June 26; F A Leach, 1st Art, June 26; Harvey Reed, do, June 26; Chas Chase, 32d, July 1; James Marshal, 1st Art, June mington.

There was no signs of any rebels at the former place. Chas Chase, 32d, July 1; James starshal, 1st Art, Jule 29; Albert Sprowle, 1st Art, June 24.

The return of the trains was merely precautionary.

Our gunboats had commenced firing on the rebels at Bush Hill, on Bush river, the river nearest to Balti-

The following additional deaths occurring in the hospitals in Washington are reported: Lysander B Darbon, B, 1st Me Heavy Art, June 22d; Corp Chas H Daggett, do, July 2d; Geo P Biss, 3d Me; Thos Richmoud, 9th; Samuel J Hisocek, and Mark D Emers n, 1st Me Eeavy Art; Benj F Sposey, 3d Me; Francis Butler Sth Me; John E Kimball, 31st Me; Warren S Beverly, 17th; Emery S Upham, 2d Battery.

REBEL DESPOTISM. The following extract of a bark escaped on the tug and reached here at 10 o'clock letter from Dr. John Blackmer, formerly Assist-this forenced. Three gunboats, the Monticillo, Mount Vernon and the Inc started from Hampton Reads in purant Physician to the Maine Insane Hospital, now suit of the pirate.

CAPE Max, July 11. The captains and crews of the Captains and Capt

ant Physician to the Maine Insane Hospital, now Medical Officer on board U. S. S. Pursuit, East Gulf Blockading Squadron, will give some idea of the despotism which reigns in the South at the the despotism which reigns in the South at the large of the despotism which reigns in the South at the large of the despotism which reigns in the South at the large of the large of the capture. End burned Friday last by the pirate Florida,

LATEST TO AUGUSTA READING ROOM. BALTIMORE, July 12. Gen. Tyler has escaped from

the rebels and arrived at Ellicot Mills. Another General, name unknown, was captured the same time with HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12th-12 M. One thousand bel cavarry sixteen miles from here, advancing. WASHINGTON, July 12. There is now no doubt of the

The Record of the War.

Rebel Raid up the Shenandonh--Attack on Harper's Ferry--Our Forces held Possession of Maryland Heights.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 4—midnight. Official information from the border, received by the Gov. ernor to-night, indicates that the enemy is again advancing northward on a raid.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Gen. Sigel was attacked simultaneously at Leetown and Dark Hollow, or Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Ransom and Early, and driven from his position with slight loss. Sigel says there were 2000 cavalry with the rebel forces. The number of their infantry could not be ascertained. It is supposed to be large.

Of Gen. Couch's movements it is improper to speak. Ample preparations are being made to give them (the rebels) a warm reception. The old Reserves are on the way to their posts.

The Governor will, no doubt, issue a proclame tion to-morrow. All the militia responding will be clothed, equipped and subsisted by the general government during the emergency. There is ome excitement here.

Chambersburg, July 5. There is considerable

excitement here in regard to the threatened rebel raid in Maryland and Southean Pennsylvania.— The rebel force is reported large. Gen. Couch reports that the rebel pickets have not yet crossed the Potomac. Baltimore, July 5. It was reported and he-

publishes a private letter from an officer in the lieved yesterday morning, that Hagerstown was in 2d Maine cavalry, from which we gather the follows: their posts between 9 and 10 o'clock under alarm They returned about? one P. M., and reported all quiet, and no rebels nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, 6 to 10 miles from the Potomac, where it is said fighting was going on at Carrolton, then at Thibodaux, a small town on the Bayou la Fourche. This town is one of the approaches to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, which is held by the vesterday P. M. The same account says was going on near Sharpsburg.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about

or 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a force es imated at some 2000 cavalry with more than as many infantry. Gen. Webber, however, set about making a vigorous defense and up to the latest accounts was holding his own.

The government stores had been previously removed from Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Wallace is very active, and is making every preparation that prudence suggests. Gen. Tyler was at Monocacy, in command of Gen. Vallace's forces.

No signs of the enemy had appeared up to last

night. The robels are remorsely enforcing the conscription, taking all males between sixteen and sixty, who have not left their homes. The capture of supplies and the diversion of reinforcements going to Grant are the probable reasons for this raid.

Rebel Operations on the Upper Pote Harper's Ferry in Rebel Possession LATER. The telegraph is still working to Frederick up to noon. No rebels have appeared in that city. The excitement has abated, and it was believed that the Provost guard at that place

was believed that the Provost guald at that place ould effectually protect the city from all the rebels that had appeared in the vicinity of Point of Rocks up to this morning. Sigel and Mulligan's forces reached Maryland Hights about 9 o'clock last evening. There is no doubt now entertained that our troops will be able amountfully to resist that our troops well be able successfully to resist any attack of the rebels at that point. Rein-forcements are on the way to Maryland Heights. Max Webber, who commands the post at Har-per's Ferry to leave, as he intends to open the

Two Rebel Generals Killed. Gen. Joe Johnston officially announces the death of Major Gen. Polk near Marietta, Ga., June 14th, by a ball from one of our batteries. And now Hardee, who succeeded Bragg temporarily, is reported dead. The casualties to the rebel officers have been far heavier than on our side this spring.

Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends to open the guns on the town to drive the rebels out. The rebels are all on the Virginia side of the town, busily engaged in their work of plunder, occasionally sending a shell over to this side. A ponton bridge, which crossed the river at the ferry, has been successfully removed, and a span of the railroad bridge, on the Virginia side has been destroyed to prevent the rebels from crossing.

CAIRO, Ill., the movement White River which confror fight ensued as recently captured to the recently captured to mountain loss was 200. receiving into ing reinformer Clarendon, tw Reinforceme

The forces The Rebet Ra BALTIMORE, Hook, opposite as usual. Ge The rebels s ryland Hights. All indication the forces of t 8000 men. It

tered Hagarst forces, after a o'clock to-nigh HARRISBURG. ceived a dispat The dispatch is Our troops are and beyond. mediately for a 000 called out the Departme cue. Gen. Con From the Potor

NEW YORK, ters Army of isting monoton washington, Army of the P. picket firing h The rebels keep sup with them frequent fires i are fighting the my that consta and deserters re for want of food

The Progress and Repulse preheaded A FREDERICK, M morning, the (timore battery, town, about five ry and artillery were repulsed enemy slowly FREDERICK, one mile from the moved.

NEW YORK. correspondent, lery battles of nonading the rel LATER-3 P enveloped in a c by our shells. ning to the rear hours more of silenced. Our great skill and Our hombard ing its work, n een destroyed.
The Tribune's

tersburg is now struction would ters where the Hagerstowa F Town Burnt-Wallace,

PHILADELPHI

states that 180 o'clock, where 200 tons of go heavily laden wi blowing the fire feared. BALTIMORE, J. get possession General Wallac

> 7, when the rel retired. NEW YORK, J Frederick June day's fight, 143 Gen. Wallace Friday, removin day, occupying Gen. Wallace Junction, on wh

Fight ng comme

front. pation of an only scarcely po Loyal leagues sive works stre pressing into t BALTIMORE, JO

is intense this

been arriving

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morning the ala Parties heads defend the city. Ocavy Battle a To Major Gener just received, at

tween the forces P. M.,-that ou were forced to He reports th suffered severe

Baltimore, Jugaged in the fight formed in line of The 2d Ohio skirmishers. Pike, when the After ero dvance of the About 10 A.

notwithstandi dislodge our me not succeed. Their loss her

55 to 72 aged 20 years.

175 to 200
9 to 94
18 to 20
100 to 100
8 50 10.00
\$\$100 to \$\$100
\$\$3 00 to \$\$5,00\$
\$\$300 to \$\$5,00\$

\$\$5,00\$

The Mandre of Parish and S. Crowell, of Smithield, Figure 10 of

THE READING ROOMS of the Fraternity are now opened to the public. THE REALITY ROUSE of the Francisco and operate to the public.

All the leading Political, Commercial and Literary papers of the country will be found on file. Arrangements have been made with the Merchant's Exchange, Boston, to have the latest new by telegraph posted on the builetin board of the association. An attentive librarian will be at the rooms.

Terms of membership \$1 00 per year. Tickets can be obtained at the rooms, Freemans Bank building, directly opposite the Post Office.

Rooms open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

31

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Augusts, June 21, 1864,



THE CABINET ORGAN

IS RECOMMENDED LY

TWO HUNDRED of the most distinguished

George F. Root,

Henry S. Cutler. George W. Morgan, John Zundell, L. M. Gottschalk.

In 1653 Messra. M. & H commenced the manufacture of improved Melodeons. They studied constantly the operation of these instruments in all their parts and conditions, and, by employing the best workmen that could be obtained, and encouraging them to excel in their several departments, they were enabled to make valuable improvements, till in the fall of 1855 they introduced to the public the OsGan Harmonium, which was a decided advance upon any similar instrument then known, and received the highest tokens of favor from the most distinguished musical cri. ics and numbeurs. Etimulated by this successions.

perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and beat female physician and nurses in the United States. Price 35 cents. Sold every where.

1m30

The Dangers of Acclimation—or seasoning, as it is termed, incident to a change of residence to a billious climate, South or West, are entirely avoided by the timely use of OSGOOPS INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. It should be commenced on appearance of the earliest billious symptoms. The sensation of languor, weariness of body, depression of spirits, derangement of the stomach, pain in the bones, cannot be easily mistaken.

Sold by all drawgists and medicine dealers.

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my Farm, situated one mile from Winthrop Village, on the read leading from Augusta. Said farm contains about one hundred acres of land, with a good supply of Wood and Water. The land is new and in a high state of cutivation. There is on the premises a good Barn, 36 by 36, and about 160 young thrifty apple trees. I will sell the whole together, or I will sell about 70 acres with the Barn, Orchard and most of the Wood.

and most of the Wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, pleasantly and conveniently located, will do well to call and examine the above property.

I also offer for sale a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE and LOT, situated in the Village, known as the Megquire house, and TWO STORES, nearly opposite the Cotton Factory. Any or all of the above property will be sold at fair prices, and on terms to suit purchasers.

For further particulars as to prices, &c. call on the subscriber, at his store in Winthrop.

B. W. KELLY.

Winthrop, July, 1864.

Mt. Vernon, July 14th, 1863. From the enclosure of the subscriber, on the night of June 224,

length. Whoever will return said horse or give information

Liberty, July 4, 1864.

Augusta, July 11, 1864.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

In Augusta, May 21, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Chas. Blair, of Readfield, to Melissa E. Nennen; July 3, Horace P. Leighton to Arvilla M. Scribber.

In Bingham, July 3, by Rev J. Robinson, Wilson Hodsdon to Mrs. Sophia 8 Cinrk.

In West Boyleston, Mass., June 11, by Rev. J. W. Cross, H. E. Morton, of West Poland, Me, to Nellie F. Kendall.

In Readfield, June 30, D. E. Carrier, of Farmington, to Abbie A. Elliott.

In Jay, July 10, Benjamin M. Kenerson to Sarah E. Hinkley, of Livermore.

**Liberty, July 4, 1864.*

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the pasture of the subscrib*r, on the Beifast Road about four miles from the city, two HOBSES, which are described as follows: The first was a light red, six years old; and the second a four years old mare cold, dark brown. Sald horses have been missing since Tuesday, July 5th. Ampy person giving information of their whereabouts to the subscribe. Augusta, July 11, 1864.

**WORCESTER'S WORLD RENOWNED DAY HOP.YEAST.*

For sale by.

Angusta, Jan. 7, 1863.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

WHITE PINE COMPOUND! THE GREAT AND POPULAR REMEDY For Colds, Coughs, Hearseness, Sere Thront, Croup and Whooping Cough. Cures Gravel

AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity cured by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be referred to. It is a reliable and speedy cure for the Gravel.

This medicinal preparation did not originate in an effort to get up an article to SELL. Undoubledly very many of the popular nostrums of the day were started for that purpose, and some have given their proprietors vast wealth. Not so with the WHITE PINE COMPUND.

In the winter of 1854-5, Br. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., compounded a small quantity of medicine for a member of his family, who was afflicted with a disagreeable irritation of the throat. Knowing that the White Pine stark was useful in cases of inflammation, he made that the BASIS of his article. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients to modify its action as an astringent. Of course it was greedlents to modify its action as an astringent.

article. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients to modify its action as an astringent. Of course it was AN EXPERIMENT. It would not injure—it might do good. The result was surprising. A permanent cure was effected within a week, and there has been no return of the difficulty for NINE YEARS, though it was of long standing. A second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had a bad cough, and has raised some blood, and she was cured of it. Two or three other individuals made a trial of it and experienced a wonderful retief in throat difficulties. But with all these flattering results, not a thought was entertained of ever putting it on sale, till several months had elapsed.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonia's have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apotheoaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the atomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. S. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., says:

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken your Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Rev. H. D. Hodge of West Randolph, VL, who is also a physician. says: cian, says:
"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney

The Compound of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts (diseases.)

Says Mr. S. H. Boody, of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts (The White Pine Compound of Acted a cure where a fellow was considered in a critical consumption by all who knew him I can substantiate this by men in this Company who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In colds or o ughs, men leave the care of the surgeon, whose treatment can be had for nothing, and try the White Pine Compound."

The Duplex Elliptic (or double) Stellars, and try the White Pine Compound."

J. I. & J. O. WEST, No. 97 CHAMBERS of the parent, and exclusive it is owned to the compound of the parent, and exclusive it is owned to the control of the parent, and exclusive it is owned to the control of the parent, and exclusive it is only the parent, and exclusive it is only the parent, and exclusive it is of the parent, and exclusive it is only the parent.

For sale by all Druggists,

The White Pine Compound will be manufactured in fature at the New England Botauic Depot, Gro. W. Swett, M. D., Proprietor, 106 Hanover Street, Boston, where the subscriber will have the supervision of its preparation. Dr. Swett will attend to the business department, to whom orders should be addressed.

1veop31

DRUNKARD STOP!

A REMEDY has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cared hundreds in a id about Boson on all the Skirts are also DUBLE COVERED to prevent the covering from warring of the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c, &c, which they are constantly subject to when in use, All are made of the best quality of corded Tapes, and every part of the Skirt and humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the radical care for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers of this city. We know of many who have the desire for alcoholic drinks entirely removed by its use.

N. B. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient.

3m3 i*

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. For valuable information on the subject of BELLS, send for amphiets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers f this description of Bell with Harrison's self-acting patented stary hangings, either in this country or in Europe.

NEWHALL'S CHALLENGE.

Any one who has tried

NEWHALL'S CHALLENGE COFFEE Must acknowledge that it is rightly named, for it is

UNEQUALLED BY ANY SUBSTITUTE, For the expensive kinds of Coffee. No one should fail to buy it. MANUFACTURED BY

H. B. NEWHALL, And sold by Grocers throughout the country.

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$13.

Many are Saving and Making Money
by using them. Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, &c., can
be printed at a trifling expense.

Price of Presses—\$8, \$14, \$20 and \$26. Price of an Office
rith Press—\$13, \$25, \$35 and \$46.

Send for a Circular to the LOWE PRESS CO.,
6m22

23 WATER STREET, BOSTON.

Bonds issued in denominations
from the convergence of the

Concentrated Lye, Wheel Grease, Black and Yellow Snuft, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices, Tamarinds, Vinegar, Wines and Spirits for Medical Purposes, Oils, Varnishes, Japan, Lead and Zine Paint, Mats of all kinds, Chamois Skins, Curtain Fix-tures, PAPER CURTAINS,

Brushes of all kinds and Feather Dusters, DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

d all the Patent Medicines of the day always to be found a polesale or retail at DORR & CRAIG'S West End Kennebec Bridge, 27tf Augusta.

AGENTS WANTED.

Salary \$50 per Month,

FLOUR. GRAIN, GROCERIES, ETC., OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

AUGUSTA, ME. ises, Stetaon, May 9th. C. R STANLEY.

LOST from the carriage of the subscriber, on the road from Augusta to the Branch Mills, on July 2d, a DARK CLOTH OVEROOAT, with a pair of Mittens in the pocket. Whoever may find and return the same to LONGLEFLOW & BARTON, of Augusts, or A. B. LONGFELLOW, at the Branch Mills. will be suitably rewarded. 3w30 A. B. LONGFELLOW.

UNITED STATES AGENT OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

3000 ROLLS NEW STYLE Just received and for sale by DORR & CRAIG, 6w29 West End Kennebec Bridge

Cash and the highest price paid for Butter, by JOHN MOARTHUR, Ro. 1 Market Square. Augusta, Feb. 19, 1864.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF PABRIC,

STYLE AND COLOR.

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SHAWLS AND SILKS,

bought anywhere.

WHEELER & HOBSON.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

The Duplex Elliptic (or double) Steel Spring. J. I. & J. O. WEST, No. 97 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y., ARE THE OWNERS OF THE PATENT, AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTUREDS

the New England Botanic Depot, Gro. W. Swett, M. D., Proprietor, 106 Hanover Street, Botson, where the subscriber will have the supervision of its preparation. Dr. Swett will attend to the business department, to whom orders should be addressed. J. W. POLAND.

TO CHEESE AND CHEESE PRESS
MAKERS.

The subscriber has obtained letters patent for improvement in the Cheese Press, which makes it all that can be desired. The most ersential improvements are, First, the pressure power is attached to both ends of the press beam by the use of pinions and racks, giving an even and accurate pressure to every part of the cheese. Second, I use a spur wheel and small pinion to increase the power of the press, by the use of which from three to six pounds is warranted to press, my the use of which from three to six pounds is warranted to press any cheeses, on an eighteen inch lever. The press beam is easily run up and drawn by the use of a small crank, to which the weight is attached. The third improvement is to construct, when desired, two presses within the same construct, when desired, two presses within provements to construct, when desired, two presses within provements is to construct, when desired, two presses within provements are attached to the press. The first and second improvements can be attached to most of the presses now in use.

North Livermore, July 4, 1864.

Sw31

RUNKARD STOP:

Collector's Office Third District of Maine,
East Readfield, June 224, 1864.

In pursuance of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the Public Bent," approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendatory Act of March 3d. 1863, I hereby give notice that I have received from GBORGE W. WILCOX. Esq., Assessor of the Third Collection District of the State of Maine, the Annual I have received from GBORGE W. WILCOX. Seq., Assessor of the Third Collection District of the State of Maine, the Annual List of Duties and Taxes as seed by him in the month of May, 1864. That said Taxes and Duties have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same on TUESDAY, July 5th, at the office of GE BGG W. WILCOX, in Gardiner; 6th and 7th at the State Bank, in Augusta; and the 11th at Ticonic Bank, in Waterville; and during the remainder of the month of July at my office in East Re-addiedd.

That for the County of Lincoln, FRANCIS STILPHEN, Esq., will attend July 5th and 6th at Wiscasset; 7th and 8th at Damarisocta; and 9th at Waldoboro'; and each succeeding day until July 31st at his house at Dresden Mills.

That for the County of Somerset, DANIEL BUNKER, Esq., Deputy Collector, will attend at Skowhegan, July 5th and 6th, Solon, July 8th, and at Hartland July 11th, and each succeeding day in the month of July at his house in Fairfield, (Kendall's Mill)

And I further give notice that "all persons who shall neglect to nev the duties and traves as aforesaid assessed months." TINITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

dail's Mill)
And I further give notice that "all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them to the Collector or his deputies within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof," and the penaties when incurred will be universally en

Payment for taxes only received in Treasury notes or bills of National Banks.

PEFER F. SANBORN, Collector.

MUNN & COMPANY.

During the past eighteen years Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the WeekLy ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICA. (the only paper devoted to the Mechanic Arts in the country,) have acted as Attorneys for procuring Letters Patent in the United States and all foreign countries, for more than

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the National 10-40 five per cent. Loan, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin.

This Loan bears gold interest, payable semi-annually on coupon and registered bonds of \$560 and over, and annually on bonds of the denominations of \$0 and 100 dollars. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds, are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coincipal from the date of subscription and deposit.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Bonds issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000 All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

Augusta, May 4, 1864.

GOLD, SILVER,

U. S. Demand Notes, U. S. Coupons, and Cal-ifornia Coin Drafis.

By H. S. 08000D, Eastern Express Office. Licensed by the United States. Augusta, Oct. 8, 1863.

LONGFELLOW & BARTON.
3m19

No. 61 Exchange Street. Portland.

New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia. New York and Boston. So varied an assortment, comprising books adapted to the capacity of the child as well as adult, cannot be found in any one store in New England.

Schools in the country, by sending a catalogue of the books in the Library, can receive a lot for examination, and return such as are not approved.

Discounts allowed as in Boston. Orders solicited.

swap for a good farm. OWEN McGRATH.
Winthrop Village, April 18, 1864.

THE MAMMOTH FARM,

718 ACRES,

Located in Stetsep, still for sale. For particulars see March
numbers of this paper, or enquire of the subscriber on the premM. E. Rife.

3n22

I hereby give my son, SAMUEL P BRAGDON, for a valua-ble consideration, the remainder of his time during his minority, and shall claim none of his carnings nor pay debts of his ca-tracting after this date. CHARLES B. BRAGDON.

THE Charter of the BANK OF WINTHROP having been surrendered in compliance with a law approve ! March 26. 1863, notice is hereby given that the liability of said Bank to redeem its bills will expire on the 26th day of May. A. D 1866.

Winthrop, May 27, 1864.

D. STANLEY, Cashier.
12w25

STRAYED OR STOLEN

PROM the pasture of JOHN HUSSEY, on Western Avenue, Augusta, Tursday, June 28th, a Bay Horse-black Mane and Tail-7 years old, weighing upwards of 1000 pounds—hal a copper plate on the off fore foot. Whoever will return said horse to the undersigned, at Augusta, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded—mation where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

Augusta. July 5, 1864.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

THE ONLY WRINGER WITH THE

Most Excellent Washer Combined! To It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has dvantages which others do not possess.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, a London, 1862.

It took the First Premium at the

PRICES:

Dear Sir—The Universal Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer has been used in the Cooley House six days in the week for over a year, without any repairs, and is still good. Before I tried your Wringer, I tried several other patterns without ones, and none wore over three months and some only three weeks.

I. M. COOLEY, Proprietor.

After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by "the powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of house-keeping.

Our servants have always been willing to use it and have always liked it.

Brooklyn, January 25, 1864.

CAN ALSO REFER TO

All of whom are using our Machines.
The have abundance of testimony to establish the fact at we make the best Wringers in the world

A GOOD CANVASSER IN EVERY TOWN. Any good man can make larger wages than any other employment will afford, as the demand is great and the sales rapid. We offer strong inducements, and give the exclusive right in the town. Address GEORGE II. HOOD, Agent,

76 WATER STREET, BOSTON. N. B. My Travelling Agent is visiting every town in Maine

to appoint canvassing agents.

Persons wishing to act as Agents can secure an interview with him by addressing a letter to JOHN A. ALLEN, Ag's for Universal Clothes Wringer, and request the Post Master to give it to him when he calls.

Also send duplicate to Boston and the party will be notified how soon Mr. Allen will probably call on them.

6w29

WARBANTED TO MAKE THE SOLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES WATER AND DAMPNESS PROOF, AND WEAR ONE-THIRD LONGER. VERNATELLA.

AT RETAIL EVERYWHERE. But its cost to the purchaser is really MOTHING, as it makes he soles wear enough longer to more than pay for it, leaving as net gain the making of them Water and Dampness Proof, and he preservation thereby of that priceless gem, the health. LADIES, READ THIS.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH! Use Vernatella on the soles of your Shoes. It makes them water proof and thereby protects your feet from dampness, for the ground is always more or less moist, either from rain or the morning and evening dew. At Wholesale in Boston by

CARTEE, RUST & CO., 43 Hanover street.

And Wholesale Droggists generally. Also by all the Principa
Dealers in Boots and Shoes. At Wholesale in Portland by

FOR FEMALES.

GEN. KNOX
Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassal boro'.
TERMS:

Fifty Dollars for Season Service. Seventy-five Dollars to Warrant. Beason to commence May 1st, ending August 15th. Note or the money required in all cases at the time of the first service. Two dollars per week charged for Mare kept to hay, and one dollar per week to pasture.

36 for the best Knox Colt over two years old.
25 for the best Knox Colt under two years old.
16 for the best Sucker, requiring two in all cases for competion. Also a Premium of Twenty-five Dollars for the fastest

This horse will stand at the stable of the suscriber

TERMS:—\$15 to Warrant.
\$10 for the Season—Second Season Free.
\$5 for Single Service.
AMOS ROLLINS & CO.
22f

Will stand at my Stable near the East end of the Kennebec Bridge, for the use of mares this season. This Stallion is considered the best rotting Stock horse in the State.

TERMS—single service \$10; Season, \$15; Warrant, \$20.

JOHN SHAW.

3021

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

1500 Bbis. in store and to arrive. Fresh ground Double Extra and Extra Family Flour from St. Louis and Western Mills.

For sale low for cash.

HOLWAY & STANLEY.

THE GRANITE BANK, Augusta, receives subscriptions to the U. S. 10-10 BONDS. Subscribers will be furnished at par. s-20 BONDS on hand for immediate delivery. W. T. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Union Victory in Arkansas—Rebel Plans
Thwarted.

CAIRO, Ill., July 3. Memphis papers of the 2d inst., learn that as soon as Gen. Steele heard of the movement of the rebels near the mouth of White River he sent a strong force under Carr, which confronted the rebels on the 27th, when a fight ensued and two hundred rebels and the guns recently captured from the Oueen City and four and a bridge is reported burning. recently captured from the Queen City and four mountain howitzers were captured by Carr. Our loss was 200. The rebel loss was 500. Carr, on the Northern Central Railroad this forenoon and

Ing reinforments under Marmaduke, left back on Clarendon, twenty miles below Duvall's Bluff.—
Reinforcements have been sent to Carr.

The forces of Marmaduke and Shelby are said

LATER—6 P. M. Sigel's wagon train arrived to be retreating.

The Rebel Raid---Gen. Hunter Hurrying upThe Rebels in Hagarstewn, Md.

Baltimore, July 6. The mail train for Sandy
Hook opposite Harrer's Form left this marriage. Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning safe.

Still Later-7 P. M. The advance of the

ing from the West, and will no doubt soon confront the rebels.

The rebels still retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferre. Gen. Sigel holds Mathematical Mathematical Structure of Gen. Hunter's force under Gen. Sulli-

All the sick and Government stores have been re-

The Bombardment of Peters'urg-s-The City

in heavy force down the Baltimore Pike. BALTIMORE, July 9. It may without exagger-

ation be said we are having an excitement to-day.

The streets are teeming with rumors from the

just received, states that a battle took place be-

P. M., -that our forces were at length overpow-

ered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and

were forced to retreat in disorder.

NEW YORK, July 7. The Herald's 18th corps

receiving information that the rebels were receivaring reinforments under Marmaduke, fell back on are expected there before night. It is hoped that

the forces of the enemy will not exceed 6000 or the forces of the enemy will not exceed 6000 or Causland's Rebei Brigade Retiring on Williamsport-Heavy Firing at Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6. A rebel brigade entered Hagarstown this afternoon. The federal forces, after a spirited engagement, fell back on Greencastle, Penn., which place we held at 9 o'clock to-night. The rebel force is Bradley Johnston's brigade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10. A despatch to the Sunday Transcript, dated Chambersburg, July 9th, says:

Couch's cavalry advance, supported by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown, Md., yesterday afternoon, and captured 15 or 20 rebels, and artillery, entered thagerstown, Md., yesterday afternoon, and captured 15 or 20 rebels, and artillery entered thagerstown and proposed in burning and stragglers, who had been engaged in burning and

Johnston's brigade.

Harrisburg, July 6. Gen. Couch has just received a dispatch, which leads us to believe our cavalry was forced out of Hagerstown to-day.

The dispatch is dated at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and beyond. The Governor will issue a call impatible of the concentration of the concentrat mediately for more troops in addition to the 12,- along the Williamsport and Sharpsburg roads. Heavy firing was heard here last night in the Heavy firing was heard here last night in the old Pennsylvania Reserves are flocking to the rescue. Gen. Couch is here for the present in consultations and pennsylvania Reserves are flocking to the rescue. stant communication with Governor Curtin.

From the Potomac Army--Artillery Duct on Thursday and Friday---Rebel Assault Reputsed--Petersburg Abandoned by the Citizens.

Near Petersburg, July 7—P. M. To-day the From the Potomac Army---Great Movement at Hand---Suffering in Richmond-NEW YORK, July 6. The Tribune's Headquar-

NEW YORK, July 5. The Triane's headquarters army of Potomac correspondent says the extensions for a movement which will soon be executed and will eclipse all former ones.

NEAR PRIERSBURG, July 1-P. M. 15-day the enemy was discovered erecting a fort in front of isting monotony is big with portentous preparations for a movement which will soon be executed and will eclipse all former ones. and will eclipse all former ones.

Washington, July 5. A leetter from the Army of the Potomic states that the practice of

The people of Petersburg have abandoned the picket firing has been stopped by mutual consent. city to the destroyers.

The rebels keep up intercourse with our men, and July 9-10 P. M. Another artillery duel ocsup with them every opportunity. There are frequent fires in Petersburg. The firemen are not called out, but are kept in the trenches. We ner's works sprang up with a loud yell, and deare fighting the whole population of Petersburg. livered a rapid volley of musketry. Our men The 9th, 5th, and 6th corps are so near the energe responded with a cheer and opened upon them my that constant skirmishing occurs. Refugees with shot and shell.

The 13th Indiana arrived with 7-shooters and for want of food since their communications were poured in several close and well directed volleys,

causing the rebels to retire inside of their works

The Progress of the Rebel Raid---Skirmish and Repulse of a Federal Detachment--Apprehended Attack on Frederick.

Our batteries then opened generally, and though
the contest was brief, it showed that the rebels
were there in fire. The object of the agent FREDERICK, Md., July 7. About 10 o'clock this morning, the Colonel of the 8th Illinois cavalry, with 300 men and two pieces of Alexander's Bultimore battery made a recommendation of the statement of the stateme timore battery, made a reconnoissance to Middle-town, about five miles from Frederick, where he with 300 men and two pieces of the state of

one mile from this town on the Hagerstown pike. cased to bleze away. With this e has been quiet for the past few days. Foreign News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. correspondent, writing on the 2d inst., says: To-day we witnessed one of the most exciting artil-The steamer Asia from Liverpool 25th June, via Queenstown 26th, arrived at Halifax July

lery battles of the war. After two hours' can- 6. nonading the rebel batteries were completely si-lenced and the gunners driven from their pieces. The Kearsarge and Alabama. LATER—3 P. M. The rebels opened again fiercely, and soon the enemy's line of works was enveloped in a continuous cloud of dust, caused by our shells. The rebel gunners were seen running to the rear to places of safety. After two hours more of fighting, every rebel battery was silenced. Our batteries have been placed with great skill and care, so that at any moment they can concentrate upon any given point.

A letter in the Paris Patrie, states that Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark in a new Alabama, which will then be completed.

The Daily News publishes an account of the Kearsarge and Alabama affair, correcting false statements as to the course pursued by the Kearsarge. It charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama, and that Capt. Winslow would have secured all the officers and A letter in the Paris Patrie, states that can concentrate upon any given point.

Our bombardment of Petersburg is steadily doing its work, numbers of buildings have already been destroyed.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says Petersburg is now covered by over 100 of our guns.

ers who escaped bound in honor to give themtersburg is now covered by over 100 of our guns,
and were Gen. Grant to give the word its destruction would be the work of but a few hours.

A private letter from off Charleston says the rebel officers sent there have been placed in quar-The Dano-German Question. In the English Parliament on the 23d inquiries PHILADELPHIA, July 8. A despatch dated two miles north of Hagerstown at 11 A. M. to-day, states that 180 picket guerillas, from Imboden's ment all the desurged would take place on the 25th, and Machalle and Machal

and Moseby's camps entered Hagerstown at five o'clock, where they were robbing stores, and had fired the engine house, Thurston's warehouse, and 200 type of government have The robbin and probably he broken off and hostilities research bly be broken off and hostilities resumed. 200 tons of government hay. The rebels were heavily laden with plunder. A high wind was The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool for

blowing the fire up through the town of Hagerstown, and great destruction of property was Quebec, June 27th, arrived off Fort au Basque, Baltimore, July 8. The rebels attempted to get possession of the bridge over the Monocacy. The final meeting of the Conference took place General Wallace met them with a small force Fight ng commenced at 4 o'clock and lasted until recommenced. It is understood that at the last 7, when the rebels were repulsed three times and meeting the representatives of the German powers read a declaration, in which they throw upon Denmark the whole responsibility, which Denmark the whole responsibility.

mark entirely repudiates.

Prussia sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to re-commence hostilities on the 26th. A spee-New York, July 9. A special despatch from Frederick Junction, Md., states that in Thurs-day's fight, 143 rebels were killed. dy attack upon the Island of Alsen is expe Political excitement in England ran high as to the course to be pursued, and the meeting of Parliament on the 27th was anxiously await-Gen. Wallace evacuated Frederick at 10 P. M. Friday, removing the sick, wounded, stores, &c.
The rebels advanced in line of battle on Saturday, occupying Frederick City.
Gen. Wallace's headquarters are at Frederick ed with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by neutrals, and as Denmark deliberately expressed the desire that war should prevail, the British Government thinks itself not

Active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency, which it is believed is letter to the Daily News. He did not send any only scarcely possible, not probable.

Loyal leagues are being armed, and the defensive works strengthened. The Government is pressing into the service all the horses they can lay their hands on and especially fast-blooded answers completed.

Wingley says in wake of engines on outside Winslow says in wake of engines on outside,

BALTIMORE, July 10-9 A. M. The excitement is intense this morning. Union citizens have anchor chains. These were stopped by marline

been arriving all night. At six o'clock this and eyebolts, which extended some 25 feet.

This was done by the hands of the Kearsarge morning the alarm bells were rung.

Parties headed by drum and fife are moving and the whole was covered by light plank to prethrough the town to man the defensive works. vent dirt from collecting. It was for the pur-Our citizens are turning out with spirit, and pose of protecting the engines when there was manifest a determination to do their utmost to no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was defend the city. The Alabama towards the last hoisted sail to Ocnvy Battle at Monocacy on Saturday --- Our Forces Driven Back with Loss. getaway, when the Kearsarge was laid across her bows and would have raked her, had they not

An official report from Maj. Gen. Wallace, over the stern. The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and tween the forces at Monocacy to-day, commenoing at 9 o'clock A. M. and coutinuing until 5 menced when it ended.

to get her flag down, and showing a white flag

The steamer Peruvian from Liverpool June 29,

He reports that Col. Seward of the New York heavy artillery was wounded and taken prisoner—that the enemy's forces numbers at least twenty

The Times says it is obvious that Grant only rethousand,—and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. He is retreating on Balti- have been defeated. He has expended a hunsuffered severe loss. He is retreating on Baltimore. (Signed)

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Baltimore, July 10—7 P. M. The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy Bridge yesterday formed in line of battle on the left of the rail-troad and on this side of the river.

The 2d Ohio Paris of the river. The 2d Ohio Regiment was thrown out as skirmishers. The latter was attacked at 7:30 in

skirmishers. The latter was attacked at 7:30 in the morning, by the enemy from Hagerstown Pike, when they fell back across the river in good order, and with slight loss, fighting all the way.

After crossing they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy and held him here a long time.

About 10 A. M., a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which were repulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly attempted to dislodge our men from their position they could not succeed.

Their loss here was very heavy—our men having the advancage in using rifles, while the rebels had only carbines.

After fighting until 3 P. M., a heavy body of the enemy was discovered moving upon our left flank, having crossed the river some distance below, and in consequence our troops had to abandon their position and fall back.

The enemy followed for about three miles but

The Markets.

USTA PRICES Content of the property of the pro

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. WEDNESDAY, JCLY 6, 1364.
The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sheep. Shotes. Hogs. Veals.
This week, S83 4293 — 600 600
Lust week, 1503 4134 600 900 800
One year ago, July 8, 1519 2214 200 500 700 PRICES.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

BEEVES.—First qual. 12.07 @ 13.00) Per 101 lbs. on the total Scond do. 11.00 @ 12.00 \ weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 9.00 @ 11.00) and dressed beef.

Extra and premium. \$13,25 @ \$13.50.

Working Oxen.—\$100 @ \$275, or a cording to value as beef.
Milch Coms.—\$32 @ \$55; extra, \$50 @ 85; ordinary, \$25

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

No cattle were reported from Maine this week.
The drovers say there are not cattle enough to get up any competition in trade, or any life in business. We think, however, they are asking a little more than last week, but as there are some six or seven handred. Western cattle expected at Brighton, butchers prefer to try their luck there rather than submit to an advance in price here; consequently trade, though small, is very slow to-lay. On going over to Brighton we found 653 head of Western cattle, with one or two small lots of Shate cattle, and a few left over from last week, including one caroled of Maine cattle, which the owner says cost more than anybody will offer for them now. The Western cattle seem to be going off pretty well, and from what we can hear of price and see of quaity, we think at a little improvement on last week's rates.

DROVES OF SHEEP FROM MAINE.

JAJUKING 125. Mr Robinson 37. C Hollis 37. C A Nealy 16.

J A Julkins 125, Mr Robinson 37, C Hollis 37, C A Nealy 16, Mr Pogg 61, A Maxfield 40, B White 184, Mr Plummer 40, Mr Ashford 66, Mr Lancaster 33, J L Bassett 45, D Ailen 58, John Frost 22, Copp & Rackliff 126
The drovers complain bitterly of the market for old sheep. Some of them talked about taking their flocks back with them and wait until the butchers are ready to pay a decent price. One of the butchers told us that the drovers at Cambridge, Tuesday morning, were not getting last week's prices for like quality 'by a long shot.' Drovers sand the butchers wanted good fat sheep for ice 'P ib. Quite a large number of lambs from Maine came by boat on Friday, the owners of which were very much dissatisfied with the prices offered by the butchers. V&ALS Good large lat calves bring corresponding prices, \$10, \$11, and \$12 each. Ordinary veals range from \$7 to \$9.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 9, 1864.

APPLES. Green \(\psi\) bit \(\psi\) 6 00 \(\phi\) 5 00, \(\psi\) liced, \(\psi\) bit 33 \(\psi\) 14

Cored, \(9\) \(\phi\) 010\); C. Uncored none.

BUTTER. Country \(\psi\) is 25 \(\pi\) 23.

BEANS. Marrow \(\psi\) bush \(\psi\) 3 00 \(\pa\) 3 20, Pea \(\psi\) 2 62 \(\phi\) 275, Blue Pod \(\psi\) 25 \(\pa\) 28.

CHERSE Vermont \(\psi\) bit new 17 \(\phi\) 200; Country 14 \(\phi\) 17

GRAIN. Ry \(\psi\) 135 \(\phi\) 19 29, oats 95 \(\phi\) 35 (1,0), south yellow corn, 172, corn mixed 16 30 \(\phi\) 275, Darley 1 10 \(\phi\) 120, shorts, per ton 393 \(\phi\) 30 \(\phi\) 16 in feed \(\psi\) 100 \(\phi\) 22.

HAY. Hay \(\psi\) net ton, pressed \(\psi\) 23.

HIDES \(\phi\) SKINS. Western, 2 \(\phi\) 27, Slaughter Hides, 9 \(\phi\) 10.

Calf Skins, 25 \(\phi\) 10, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50 \(\phi\) 250.

PR DUCE. Beef \(\phi\) net ton, pressed \(\phi\) 23.

PR DUCE. Beef \(\phi\) net ton, pressed \(\phi\) 23.

Unwell Mason,

Thomas Hastings,

William B. Bradbury, PORTLAND MARKET.

BOSTON MARKET ... July 2. BOSTON MARKET...July 2.

Flour—The market is firm and steady and the sales have been at \$0.75 @ \$10.00 for Western superfine; \$10.50 @ \$0.75 for sounder verse; \$11.00 @ \$11.50 for medium do.; and \$11.75 @ \$15.00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

Ones—Western mixed, \$1.72 @ 1.76; Yellow, \$1.72 @ 1.76 bushel.

JATS—Northern and Canada, 1.05 @ 1.10c bushel.

RYE—2.05 bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$28@\$30.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool. 65 @ 75 b b.

NEW YORK MARKET......July 11.

Flour—State and Western 25@50c better—State 11 00@12.25:
Ohio 11.75@13 55: Western 11 00@12 55. Southern firmer—sales at 11.86@14 33. Canada 25@ 50c higher—sales at 11.75
@ 13 25

kie 2 35 @ 2 45; red Westero 260; amber Michigan 2.49. Corn—Mixed Weseern 1.64 @ 166. Oats—Canada 96 @ 99. Special Notices.

ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetratine properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstruction of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. The purge out the fool humors which breed and grow distemper, attinuints singsish or disordered organs into their entural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everyoody, but also fo midable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished, doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any sisk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiate at the how made is possible to the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent their names to certify to the public the rolliance of their conviction that, our, preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afficted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish grasis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures of the following complaints; —

Oostiveness, Blitous Complaints, Recumatism, Dropsy, Heartburg, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigentian, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Plattelney, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medecine. They also, by purifying the blood and attended they will be a supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindusss, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its more profit on. Dem

Do not be put on by unprincipled dealers with other prepara-tions which they make more profit on. Demand Ayea's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayea & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F. POTTER, Augusta, Mo.

BOLD AT WHOLESALE BY at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the executiating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a

perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physician

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated Toilet Sonp, in such universal demand

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

The undersigned, residing in the immediate vicinity of the fire which involved the destruction of the Congregationalist Church on Monday night, wish to express their grateful acknowledgements to the fire department for their persevering and energetic efforts to stay the devouring element, which, but for them and the kind assistance of citizens generally, would have

FRANCES CARPENTEI
B G. C. PULLEN,
ANN B. GALE,
JOHN HOXIE,
J. H CLAPP.
THOS WADSWORTH,
E. EMERY.
JOHN LAWRENCE,
PAUL BROWN.

FRANCES CARPENTER,

AND MECHANIC ARTS.

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON,

and others,

Wheat-3 @ 4c better. Milwaukie club 2 45; amber Milwau

once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING
RUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—
end upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a
ther on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at
the on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at
the that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother,
relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is 8rd, OVER-AGE.
4th, PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABILITY of such

BUTTER WANTED.

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR. WHICH PREVENTS

The upper roll from ever being clogged, and relieves the entire strain from both the cloths and lower roll, and therefore saves the Clothes at least twenty per cent more than any other Wringer, and is more than five times as durable as any other IT IS A PERFECT WRINGER

n London, 1862. It took the First Premium at the Great Fair of the American Institute in New York City, 1863, where the Judges were practi-zal mechanics, and appreciated cog-wheels.

NEW TORK STATE FAIR
VERHOUT STATE FAIR
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR
IOWA STATE FAIR And at County Fairs without number.

No. 1, \$12-No. 11, \$10-No. 2, \$8 50. READ THESE:

CAN ALSO REFER TO
ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Ed. American Agriculturist, N. Y.
RUSSELL, P. RATON, Esq., Ed. N. E. Farmer, Boston.
GEO. NOYES, Esq., Proprictor Massachusetts Ploughman.
II. D. FLANDERS, Esq., Ed. Evening Traveller.
SOLON KOBINSON, Esq., Ág'l Ed. N. Y. Tribune, N. Y.,

(pronounced Ver-na-tel-lar,) is a preparation from Copper, hav-ing no grease, Linseed oil, or anything of the kind, and when the soles are once saturated with it water can no more get through them than through copper itself. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE,

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanover street. S. M. COLCOKD & CO., 86 Hanover street.

DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP,

MORGAN AND MESSENGER
STALLION
BLACK MORGAN.

THIS Horse is eight years old in June, 1864. He stands 16 hauds high; weighs 1180 pounds; is jet black, and his feet and legs are clean and well proportioned. He is of a quiet disposition and a good trotter. He can recommend himself for speed. PEDIGIREE. This Stallion was sired by the old Eaton Horse, owned in Winthrop. His dam was a Morgan mare, sired by old Black Morgan, and was well known to be one of the best mares in the country.

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F. P.

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Fredt place oint of ligan's rtained Rein-

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me Harry Ives were untrue, I would not believe

ried that night.
"She don't look as a bride ought to, some-

"May be it's that white dress," said Mahala;

"but she does look like a corpse. Land o' Goshen! what be I sayin'? It ain't considered

good luck to talk about corpses on a weddin'

For the bridesmaids had just led Bessie in.

Jennings. "Is it time to go into the parlor

THE BLUE COAT OF THE SOLDIER. You asked me, little one, why I bowed, Though never I passed that man before! Because my heart was full and proud When I saw the old blue coat he wore, The blue great-orat, the sky-blue coat, The old blue coat the soldier wore.

I know not, I, what weapon he chose, What chief he followed, what badge he wore, Enough that in the front of foes,

His country's blue great-coat he wore;

The blue great-coat, &c.

Perhaps he was born in a forest hut, Perhaps he had danced on a palace floor

To want or wealth my eyes were sh I only marked the coat he wore; The blue great-coat, &c. It mattered not much if he drew his line, From Shem or Ham, in the days of yore; For surely he was a brother of mine, Who for my sake the war-coat wore; The him great coat where it is not seen that the same transfer is the same transfer.

He might have no skill to read or write, Or he might be rich in learned lore; But I knew he could make his mark in fight, And nobler gown no scholar wore Than the blue great coat, &c.

It may be he could plunder and prowl,
And perhaps in his mood he scoffed and swore: But I would not guess a spot so foul On the honored coat he bravely wore; The blue great-coat, &c.

He had worn it long, and borne it far, And perhaps on the red Virginian shore From midnight chill till the morning star The worn great-coat the sentry wore, The blue great-coat, &c.

When hardy Butler relued his steed
Through the screets of proud, proud Baltimore,
Perhaps behind him, at his need,
Marched he who yonder blue coat wore.
The blue great coat, &c.

Perhaps it was seen in Burnside's ranks, When Kappahannock ran dark with gore; Perhaps o. the mountain side with Banks In the buning sun no more he wore The blue great-coat, &c.

Perhaps in the swamps was a bed for his form,
From the seven day's battling and marching sore,
Or with Kearney and Pope 'mid the steely storm,
As the night closed in, that coat he wore.
The blue great-coat, &c. Or when right over as Jackson dashed,

That collar or cape some bullet tore; when far ahead Antietam flashed, He flung to the ground the coat that he wore, The blue great-coat, &c. Or stood at Gettysburg, where the graves Rang deep to Howard's cannon roar; Or saw with Grant the unchained waves Where conquering hosts the blue coat wore, The blue great-coat, &c.

That garb of honor tells enough. Though I its story guess no more, The heart it covers is made of such stuff, The coat is mail which that soldier wore; The blue great-coat, &c.

He may hang it up when the peace shall come, And the moths may find it behind the door, But his children will point when they hear a drum, To the prout old coat their father wore. The blue great-coat, &c.

And so, my child, will you and I,

The blue great coat, the sky-bine coat, The old blue coat the soldier wore.

Our Story-Teller.

HOME FROM THE WAR. A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

"There will be a bitin' black frost on the hill

o-night, I tell ye!" said Moses Atterly, as he brew an armful of oak logs, fringed with-silverrey moss, upon the hearth, and rubbed his ands cheerfully before the red, roaring blaze that ncircled the rude iron fire-dog in drifts of ruby He was a tall wiry looking old man, with

nild, hazel eyes, and a skin well nigh as brown as the basket of butternuts that stood in the corner-a man whom you might easily fancy to ave grown up among those rock-bound, wind-wept wildernesses, as the giant pines on the steep cliffs above had grown—stalwart, sturdy, and true to the very heart's core. The room was very plain, with curtains at the narrow-caned windows, and no carpet save the old sig-cag veins in the hickory boards that formed the and the round table, neatly spread for the eventea kettle kept up a dreamy song, and Moses Atterly's only child sat, with folded hands, in the chimney corner, watching the vaporous wreath curling from the spout—a pretty softyed girl, with a late rose in her braids of glossy chestnut-brown-hair, and straight, clearly by the cheerful torches of flame that played at hide and seek in and out among the crevices of

the great babbling, singing logs.

"Have you been to the Post-office to-night, father?" said she, suddenly looking up, as Moses gave the smouldering black log a sort of

"No, but I met Jim Grayling down by the hemlook hollow, and as he said he was goin' straight there—so I told him to ask if there was

"I am very sorry," said Bessie almost petu antly. "Father, I detest the sight of that

"My dear daughter," remonstrated Moses Atterly, "that ain't accordin' to either sense or gospel."
"Well, I can't help it, father," coaxed Bessi

stealing her soft, dimpled hand into the rough palm that lay on Moses Atterly's knee "Somehow, he always seemed to me like——" stone hearth—for, as she turned her head, she saw James Grayling standing beside them, unfolding a coarse red and white worsted comforter from about his neck. He stooped with-out saying a word, and picked up the rose for

her.
"Why, Jim!" said farmer Atterly, "where on airth did you drop from? I didn't hear you

"What does he say?" she gasped, as Gray-

ling spoke something to her father in whispered

"Well, I'm afraid you'll feel badly about it

didn't half believe Harry Ives cared whether he was carried down South or not; for he had taken

a great notion to some pretty girl down in Virginia—a planter's daughter, I believe—and

"I don't believe it, James Grayling," said

Bessie, springing to her feet, with flashing eyes and passion crimsoned forehead; "I don't believe a word of it. You are repeating some vile falsehood."

"I knew you'd feel bad," said Grayling, with provoking mildness; "but I thought you ought to know how matters stood. I can show

you my friend Sam's letter, if that will be any more satisfastory. I never had much faith in

Harry Ives—a careless dashing fellow, who—"
"Hush!" I will not listen to another sen

tance!" ejaculated Bessie, angrily, and with a certain strange dignity in her girl face and slen-

"Atterly," said Grayling with aggravating moderation and calmness, "How long is it since your daughter received a letter from Harry lves?"

"Well it is a considerable spell," said the

farmer; but letters do take time to reach us,

speered Grayling.
"Father, don't listen to him!" cried Bessi

"Nothing."

on airth did you are I wooked loud onough," said Grayling, with a deep red flush slowly fading from his cheek. "Pretty will, to night, Bessie?" "Yes Jim Grayling, you are a little late," said Moses Atterly, taking an unusually prodigious pinch of snuff; "for my darter's married "I am quite well enough," pouted Bessie. without looking at him, and tossing the recovered rose into the cinders. Somehow or other it had lost its charms after having lain in James

"Married!" ejaculated James Grayling, as more than half uncertain whether his intended father-in-law was not a fit subject for the lunatic Grayling's hand a second.
"Sit down, Jim," said the farmer. "Any

"Love? I shall not feel secure until I can call

hazel light burning in soft fires under her long curled lashes, and the carmine dyes going and

As Grayling's bewildered eye caught sight, in the brilliantly-lighted rooms beyond, of the young soldier, bending his head to listen to

he saw the sudden downward droop of Bessie's eye-lashes—the quiver around her mouth. "Nothing! that's kind o' queer. You see some whispered word from Bessie, he turned a dull, dead yellow, a chill dew broke out around Bessie's feelin' kind o' worried cause she don't hear nothin' from Henry Ives." James Grayling paused, a little maliciously, to notice the sparkle in Bessie's eyes, as he leaned forward with reddening cheek and intent

"It means, Jim Grayling, that you're a scoundrel!" said the old man, with sudden fire flashing in his eyes. "There's the open door—leave the house before Harry Ives sets eyes on you; for he's a spirited lad and much mischief might come of it! And now, hark ye—never let me see your villainous face again!"

But she never spoke of the little lucky piece of gold. She fancied that it might seem like ostentation, this shy, fastidious little wild flower Grayling crept out into the chill darkness of the

Grayling crept out into the chill darkness of the but a friend has written him a letter, in which he says Henry Ives was captured, with a half-adozen others, by a skirmishing party, a week before he wrote."

"Captured!"

"Yes and that isn't all. He says that they didn't half balis at the says that they tempestuous night, a detected, disappointed man. And so effectually did he take Moses man. And so effectually did no was Atterly's advice, that the quiet little village in the hollow knew his name and presence no in the whole world, sings softly over her work, counting the days until, "when this cruel war is over," she shall welcome her soldier husband back to the grand old pine forests of Maine once is over.

Livingston, in a letter to Arthur Young, "depends so much upon the advancement of agriculture, that every new discovery—every improvement by which the fruits of the earth are increased, should be thrown into the common stock, and the man who has been so fortunate as to make them, should thank God that he has been enabled, in some sort, to repsy society the debt that he ows it for the benefits he has himself received from the discovery of others, to the great mass of which, his own, however important, will be insignificant."

"Well," he asaed, and—" "Well," he asaed, allen—that scar on your forehead!"

"What of it?"

"Why, it is such a singular shape—almost a half circle. I never saw but one like it before."

"Did you not? And where was that?"

"A poor soldier passed our gate once with just such a scar on his iorehead, and—

She paused, for Allen Leslie had quietly taken from some inner receptacle in his coat a tiny piece of gold with a narrow blue ribbon passed through it. He held it smilingly up. cassionately. "If the whole world were to tell significant."

A GIFT BY THE WAYSIDE.

And Bessie fainted quietly away, with her chestnut braids of hair drooping over her father's knees.

Door child! could she have foreseen the weary months of waiting for the letter which never came from the far off Southern hills, the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, that were in store for her, she might have been sorry that he had not died then and there, holding fast to that firm faith in Harry Ives' fidelity.

James Grayling—a crafty, patient man—bided his time. It came at last when the tender green of the hill-sides shriveled and grew brown green green

bis time. It came at last when the tender green of the hill-sides shriveled and grew brown under the starry, silent frost of the bitter December nights, and the keen wind rushed with thunderous swell through the lonely pine forests in the wild solitude.

"Daughter, it's the dearest wish of my heart," said farmer Atterly, solemnly, as he sat with Bessie in the old silent room—"41'm gettin' well on in years; and if I could but see you married to some good and true man, before I am taken away, I should rest much easier in my grave. James Grayling has been almost a son to me these months of trial and trouble. He is coming for his final answer to-night. Let it be 'Yes!""

Bessie abuddered. That year of sick wistful.

Bessie shuddered. That year of sick wistful grief had changed her into a pale, fragile girl, with large frightened eyes, ever roaming from side to side, as if seeking that which never came.

"Wait; father." she murmured eagerly, as if pleading for life itself; wait a little longer, only a little longer?"

"It's too early yet father."

The light figure came stealing out to his side, and both together leaned over the garden gate, gazing into the opal gloom of twilight with wistful, searching gaze.

She was not prettier than many another New England girl, yet there was a delicate type of beauty in her face and form that belongs as a little longer?" pleading for He Itself; wait a little longer, only a little longer?"

"I have waited, Bessie. It is a year and over since Harry Ives sent you either word or message. He may be dead, better dead than a scoundrel!—but James Grayling has been true as steel to me all this time. He deserves you, Bessie, and when you're once married, you'll be sure to learn to love him. Shall we say this day month for your wedding, daughter?"

That night, Bessie had laid her cold hand in in the longer as beauty in her face and form that belongs as much to the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, with aureste lights crossing its surface at times, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the dewy crimson of the wild rose. In pearls and blue crape Sybil Miller would have been a beauty; in her face and form that belongs as much to the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the dewy crimson of the wild rose. In pearls and blue crape Sybil Miller would have been a beauty; in her face and form that belongs as much to the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue larkspur, and lips that had stolen the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, and the "frozen north," as its pine forests and cliffs of eternal snow. Pale brown hair, eyes like the blue la

be sure to learn to love him. Shall we say
day month for your wedding, daughter?"
Suddenly the old man started and
Suddenly the old man started and
indistinct glad cry.
"It's he, Sybil; don't you see beyond the That night, Bessie had laid her cold hand.

James Grayling's eager palm, and said, "Yes,"

James Grayling's eager palm, and said, "Yes,"

dreamily, to whatever he proposed. What had life left for her? As well be James Grayling's life left for her? As well be James Grayling's life left for her? As well be James Grayling's look wife as anything else, God willed that she should wife as anything else, God willed that she should "No, father, you are miataken; it is not "No, father, you are miataken."

wife as anything else, God willed that she should live and suffer on, and the dreary path of years lay spread out before her listless feet!

The old smoked stained walls were wreathed with feathery garlands of cedar and pine, with with feathery garlands of cedar and pine, with left garlands of ced The old smoked stained walls were wreathed with feathery garlands of cedar and pine, with the scarlet berries of the mountain ash flowing here and there; the great fire roared up the chimney with festive sound, all the neighbors were gathered around father Atterly's hearth-stone—for pretty Bessie was to be married that night.

"It was only this morning that a beggar, "It was only this morning that a beggar, the control of the scarlet state of the scarlet scarles and the scarlet scarles are scarled by giving honest folks such a start?"

"It was only this morning that a beggar, and the scarlet scarles are scarled by single scarled by si

ried that night.

"She don't look as a bride ought to, somehow," whispered Mrs. Deacon Jennings to her companion, Mahala Bird. "She seems to me just like one o' them snow wreaths down to the

just like one o' them snow wreaths down to the hollow yonder." "Give him something?" repeated Silas, angrily, "I'd have seen him starving first. I have no patience with these strolling beggars. Here's another specimen of the kind, I suppose. No. my man, you needn't trouble yourself to recite your pittiful story." For the tall figure, with halting step and coal robed in pure sheeny silk, with snowy gerani-ums in her hair, and not a vestige of color in

piercing eyes, and a forehead curiously traverse "There! don't she look sweet?" said Susan by a crescent-shaped scar, apparently nearly heal-Jennings. "Is it time to go into the parlor yet?"

"Massy! no, my child!" said Mrs. Jennings:
"Yes, yes, I know what you would say, but it's no use. If you are deserving the proper

some yet!"

So Bessie sat down in the midst of the assembled maids and matrons, and played with the flowers in how here the country jail is the best place for you. Don't tell me about want; what have you done white flowers in her boquet, thinking—who knows of what? Perhaps a lonely grave under really what you pretend to be—a soldier?" the cruel Southern stars; perhaps the fair face of the woman who wiled her lover's heart away. Somebody spoke to her; she looked up and "Sir, you are mistaken, I did not beg." Somebody spoke to her; she looked up and all of a sudden the frightened eye traced a figure beyond the open door opposite to which she sat—a figure hurreidly passing through the The soldier turned silently away, with a step

she sat—a figure hurreidly passing through the crowd.

"Where is she? I will see my own Bessie, wedding or no wedding! Who hus a better right than 1?"

The next moment, the fair white bride lay like a statue, in Henry lees' arms.

"Stand off, I say!" he cried fiercely. "Let no one come between me and the woman I love. I have earned her to be my wife—earned her by long months of pain and suffering—earned her by wounds received upon the battlefields of the country she loves! Do you say she is to be married to James Grayling? What has James Grayling done with the letters I sent to his

be about your business, my man."

The soldier turned silently away, with a step more halting perhaps and a head more depressed, and passed slowly into the gathering dark.

"Father," whispered Sybil, reproachfully, "had you forgotten that our Lawrence too is a soldier?"

"No," returned Silas, abruptly "I remembered, and it convinced me all the more that a man, paid and pensioned like our Lawrence, has no need to beg on the public highway."

"Because I would not allow it, child. I pay taxes for the support of such as he, and I swear I will do no more."

Grayling done with the letters I sent to his care?—with all the messages I entrusted to him? She had better be in her grave than married to James Grayling! Mr. Atterly you are a just and good man—judge between me and that treacherous fox I fancied to be my friend."

I will do no more."

He spoke in the sharp, high pitched accent of passion, and when he looked around again, Sybil was gone.

Footsore and weary, the travel-worn pedestrian had sat himself down on a mossy boulder by the roadside, when a quick, light footsore. "Harry, Harry!" faltered the old man. "I step came up a little path, leading from the never dreamed of this. Tell us all about it, my back door of the farmhouse, through blackberry pastures and mown fields, and a slight figure ben boy, for my old head swims."

And Harry Ives still holding Bessie to his

above him.
"Do not mind my father's words, he we heart, revealed the story of his own truth and James Grayling's villainous duplicity. When he had finished the impassioned recital, Moses "I have little to give, but I want you to take it

Atterly clasped the brown strong hand between his own horny palms and said, solemnly:

"My boy, I ask your pardon for every doubt that ever crossed my mind, and I thank the merciful providence that has spared Bessie from bein' Jim Grayling's wife. We were calculatin' gray nun, in her soler band untart to take it for the sake of my soldier brother."

Before he could speak she had unfastened from her neck a blue ribbon with a tiny gold from it, placed it in his hands, and was gliding away across the field like some bein' Jim Grayling's wife. bein' Jim Grayling's wife. We were calculatin' gray nun, in her sober hued dress. He rose up to have a weddin' to-night; and it isn't too late yet, if Harry hasn't any objection to be married in his soldier clothes."

"Father," interposed Bessie, now as rosy as a whole boquet of blooming carnations blended into one; but Harry took her hands in his pened to you. Lawrence. Oh. Lawrence, when

e boquet of blooming carnations blended; but Harry took her hands in his pened to you, Lawrence. Oh, Lawrence, when I shall not feel secure until I can call waked this morning it seemed all a dream that you had come back to us again in very lips.

upon her lips.
"Are you ready for the ceremony, Elder Wilkins?" said Moses, "cause I believe the mestled against his shoulder, and a serious shadyoung couple is."

Ah! she looked like a bride now, with the ow stole into his eyes.

"I can tell you Sybil, it came very near being nothing more than a dream once or twice. coming upon her check, like a proud and blushing virgin.

The ceremony was searcely over before the chime of merry sleigh bells sounded at the door, and James Grayling's voice was heard exclaiming. stood face to face with death, an ugly death, too, at the point of rebel bayonets, when some brave fellow charged down on 'em and saved my life with his own right hand?"

"Who was it, Lawrence!" said old Silas, with trembling lips and dilated eyes. I would give my best wheat field to grasp that hand."

ing:
"I'm afraid that I'm a little late; but the horse sprained one of his legs, and I had to get him changed at Squire Warrenton's. How-"I don't know—I never came across him again Probably he was in some of the other regiments an odd scar upon his forehead, shaped exactly like a Moorish crescent." "And a straight nose, and a heavy black mous

tache?" interrupted his sister. "Exactly."
"Father," said Sybil turning round, with sparkling eyes and crimson cheek, to where Silas Miller sat, "the poor wandering soldier whom you turned from your door last night was the man who saved our Lawrence's life."

Silas rose up from his chair and took an uneasy turn across the room and back, his features were working strangely.

"My Sybil goin to be married down among the fine folks in Boston! Well, I s'pose I might have expected it, and yet it does seem kind of hard," soliloquized Silas Miller, dropping the happy, timid letter in his lap and looking out through

more.

A MALICIOUS WILL.

A very odd case of petty malice in will-making was that of a man who, not having a penny in the world, left a will, in which he bequeathed to his friends and acquaintances, large estates in various parts of England, money in the funds, rings, jewels and plate. His inducement was the property of the delight of his friends at first learning about the rich possessions which were to 'be theirs, and the bitter dissappointment at finding how they had been hoaxed.

"I wonder who it is. I should like to see the man that's going to marry Sybil Miller."

Silas would have been a proud man could he have beheld his pretty daughter that self-same night in her white evening dress, with searlet geraniums lighting up her brown hair and glowing on her bosom. No wonder that Capt. Leslie's face brightened with grave, quiet pride as he locked down on his fair betrothed.

"Sit down here, dearest, in this quiet little music room," he said with caressing authority. "I can't share your sweet eyes and sweeter words with all the world any longer. I must have you all to myself for awhile."

She looked up with a sweet smile, then down

"Do you know who gave this to me?"

"Do you know who gave this to me?"
"Gave it to you, Allen?"
"To me, a footsore, weary wanderer, who missed his way among your tangled roads. You fancied me a beggar—it was not so. I had money, friends, position; yet I stood sorely in need of a kind word just then, for my brain was throbbing, my limbs weary, my wounds scarcely healed. That foot march cost me a weary fever. Yet I did not regret it, for—"?

did not regret it, for——"

He took her hand tenderly in his and added: "For although I might have known that my Sybil was beautiful, yet had it not been for that blue-ribboned piece of gold, I never should have known how good and true she was."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY:

It is a good thing to live in the country. To escape from the prison-walls of the metropolis—the great brickery we call "the city"—and to live amid blossoms and leaves, in shadow and sunshise, in moonlight and starlight, in rain, mist, dew, hoar frost and drought, out in the open campaign, and under the blue dome that is bounded by the horizon only. It is a good thing to have a well with dripping buckets, a porch with honey buds and sweet bells, a hive embroidered with nimble bees, a sun-dial mossed over, ivy up the eaves, curtains of dimity, a tumbler of fresh flowers in your bed-room, a rooster on the roof,

the eaves, curtains of dimity, a tumbler of fresh flowers in your bed-room, a rooster on the roof, and a dog under the piazza.

When Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, with our heads full of fresh butter and cool, crisp radishes for tea; with ideas entirely lucid with respect to milk, and a looseness of calculation as to the number in family it would take a good laying hen to supply with fresh eggs even a good laying hen to supply with fresh eggs every morning; when Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, we found some preconceived notions had to be abandoned, and some departure made from the plans we had laid down in the little back parlor in avenue G. One of the first achievements in the country is early rising, with the lark—with the sun—while

the dew is on the grass, "under the open cyclids of the morn," and so forth. What can be done with five or six o'clock in town? What can be done at those hours in the country? With the hoe, the rake, the dibble, the spade, the watering-pot? To plant, prune, drill, transplant, graft, train and sprinkle? Mrs. S. and I agreed to arise early in the country.

"Richard and Robin were two pretty men, They laid in bed till the clock struck ten; Up jumped Richard and looked at the sky; O, brother Robin! the sun's very high."

Early rising in the country is not an instinct; is a sentiment, and must be cultivated. A friend recommended me to send to the south side of Long Island for some very prolific potatoes—the real hippopotamus breed. Down went my man, and what with expenses of horse-hire, tavern bills, toll-gate, and breaking a wagon, the hippopotami cost as much apiece as pine-apples.
They were fine potatoes, though, with comely features, and large, languishing eyes, that promised increase of family without delay. As I worked my own garden (for which I hired a landscape gardener at two dollars per day, to give me instructions,) I concluded that my first experience in early rising should be the planting of the hippopotamuses. I accordingly rose next morning at five, and it rained! I rose next day at five, and it rained! The next, and it rained! The next, and it rained! We had related! It would be the planting of the next day at five, and it rained! The next, and it rained! It rose next day at five, and it rained! The next, and it rained! It rose next day at five, and it rained! The next are related. Boston. Sept 10, 1863.

FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Incomposate to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis. Application in person or by letter should be made to the Sectory.

No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass.

Boston. Sept 10, 1863. scape gardener at two dollars per day, to give me rained for two weeks! We had splendid potatoes

every day for dinner. "where did you get these fine potatoes?"
"Why," said she, innocency, "out of that basket from Long Island." The last of the hippopotamuses were before me, peeled, and boiled, and mashed, and baked, with

nice thin brown crust on the top.
I was more successful afterward. I did get some fine seed potatoes in the ground. But something was the matter; at the end of the season I did not get as many out as I put in. Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who was a notable house-

Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who was a notable mouse wife, said to me one day:

"Now, my dear, we shall soon have plenty of eggs, for I have been buying a lot of young chickens."

There they were, each one with as many feathers as a grasshopper, and a chirp not louder. Of course, we looked forward with pleasant hopes to the period when the first cackle should announce the milk white egg, warmly deposited in the hay which we had provided bountifully. They grew finely, and one day I ventured to remaining the most of the spring work. Outs 60 tons hay, the most of which can be moved with a machine. A one story house with four rooms on the ground, wood-shed, carriage-house, storage shed and barn all countred. Also a large corn barn separate, all in good repair. A small orchard of grafted fruit. Good schools and meetings very acar. For further particulars apply to COLBURN & FAUGHT. They grew finely, and one day I ventured to remark that our hens had remarkably large combs,

Augusta, May 10, 1864.

to which Mrs. S. replied:
"Yes. indeed, she had observed that; but if I wanted a real treat, I ought to get up early in the morning and hear them crow."

DR. M. C. BURGESS, Dentist, "Crow," said I, faintly, "our hens crowing ! Then, by

we might as well give up the hopes of having any

eggs, 'said I, "for as sure as you live, Mrs. S., our hens are all roosters!"

our hens are all roosters!"

And so they were roosters! they grew up and fought with the neighbors' chickens until there was not a whole pair of eyes on either side of the fence.

A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I raised from a pup. He is a good, stout fellew, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said be was thorough-bred, but he begins to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch-dog though, for the moment he sees any suspicious looking.

the Nations part of the control follow, and a hearty barker and feed.

The man of whom I bought him said be was thorough-bred, but he begins to have a mongred look about him. He is a good water-dog though, for the moment he sees any suspicious looking person about the premises, he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the store. First we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and of secratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and of secratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he have the secratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he have the secratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he have the secration of the secration of the garden, and he have the secretary of the secreta

Uncle Reub says he never got such a shot before.

RATHER SHARP.

Recently in a church in Pennsylvania a hat was passed around for the purpose of a collection. After it had made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had exchanged pulpits with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the pulpit, and shook it, that its emptiness might be seen, then raising his eyes toward the ceiling, he exclaimed with great fervor, "I thank God that I have my hat again from this congregation."

An army chaplain, preaching to his soldiers, exciaimed: "If God be with us, who can be against us?" "Jeff Davis and the devil!" promptly exclaimed one of the boys.

An army chaplain, preaching to his soldiers, exciaimed: "If God be with us, who can be against us?" "Julius, did you attend de last meeting ob de debating society?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what was de fust thing dat com afore de house?" "Why, it was a charcoal cart."

June 27, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 27, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of CHARLES M. CALL, late of PITISTON.

The County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of SARLES M. CALL, late of PITISTON.

The County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to

TRUE & MANLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Corner Bridge and Water Sta., AUGUSTA, MAINE. H. W. Taus, J. H. Manley.

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oseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta.

81f

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND.

rained! The next, and it rained! It for two weeks! We had splendid potatoes lay for dinner.

I dear," said I to Mrs. Sparrowgrass, e did you get these fine potatoes?" hy," said she, innocencly, "out of that from Long Island." last of the hippopotamuses were before me, and boiled, and mashed, and baked, with thin brown crust on the top. as more successful afterward. I did get line seed potatoes in the ground. But somewas the matter; at the end of the season I at get as many out as I put in.

Sparrowgrass, who was a notable housesaid to me one day:

Boston. Sept 10, 1863.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALLE,

Situated in Litchfield, 8 miles from Gardiner, the first of the contains about 90 acres of land, a part of which is under a good state of cultivation. The house is two stories, built of brick, with a story and a half I, and was built for a public house. There is a Barn, Carriage House, Shed, &c., all of which are well shingled, diaphoarded and painted. The barn and hog-house both have a cellar under them, built of graine, and cemented water tight. The premises are well watered, having 3 wells, and a brook running through the farm, dividing the pasturage from the tiliage land. The location is very pleasant and desirable and is a good one for a Hotel and Store. Terms easy. For further particulars address A. BACHELDER, Lowell, Mass., or enquire of JOSIAH TRUE, near the premises.

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was de fust thing dat com afore de house?"

"Why, it was a charcoal cart."

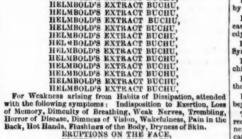
"OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been daly appointed Administratrix on the estate of APPLETON E. SMITH, late of BELORADE, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to buy me some, and I will give you a part."

June 27, 1864.

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Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bla Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, W



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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
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Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a plot of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully 'qual to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

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From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELM

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It has been used in EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, and neve fails to benefit the patient.

NEURALGIA, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case.

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"No Female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success in midwifery to the use of this medicine." MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES. The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice:

"As a general remedy for Female Complaints this 'Cordial' is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is esteemed more highly for its good results during Confinement in relieving the great suffering attendant upon childbirth I acknowledge with Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifer is due to the Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifery is due to the use of this medicine. It strengthens both mother and child. In such cases I follow the directions of Prof. King, by allowing my patients to use it a few weeks previous to confinement, as by the energy it imparts to the uterine nervous system the labor will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which many females are liable to. No woman, if she know the great value of this Strengthening Cordial would fail to use it."

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of do-ing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" so be satisfac-ory in its results. Femalegirengikening Cordial has proved invaluable:
Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uncasiness, Depression of Spirits, Trembling,
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Aching Along the Thighs, Intelerance of Light and Sound, Pale
Countenance, Derangement of the Stomach and
Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteris, &c.

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